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THE WORLD.

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The Chicago Weekly Tribune.

CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1875.

VOLUME 29.

NUMBER OF THE PROPERTY OF THE

NUMBER 31.

THE TRIPARTITE AGREEMENT.

STATEMENT BY HERBY G. BOWEN.

New York Times, May 8.

Lest evening a reporter of the Times called on Mr. Bowen, at his residence in Brooklyn, when the following conversation took place:

Beporter—Mr. Rowen, I see by an evening paper that you positively dony having seen or

the stratement of the control begins the cross-strategy control with a plant of the control and the control with the plant of the control with the control with

men could not and did not, in all their offi-actions that evening, listen or even refer-other topics than the one amoud in "submission paper." No, no; no man a-as attorney for Gen. Grant, or Ma Hunter, or for Henry Ward Beecher. would have been simply impartment for tribitsform either of them.

TERRIBLE DISASTER. Wreck of the Atlantic St

ship Schiller.

Loss of Over Three Hundred Lives:

from the steamer Schiller: Lee Weste, Henry Stern, John Jaens, Mrs. Joe Jean Rink, S. Hexter, C. Frahm, Carl Kukn, Barous Powitzer, R. Schellenberg, C. Jansen, Ludwig Reideren, Charles Henry Percy, Richard Williams, Joseph Legenore. The latter pame, the agents state, is not in their list of passengers.

MATIS.

London, May 10—4 a. m.—Fifty-six mail bars, including twenty-seven from New Zealand, were saved from the Schiller.

UNCHARTARIS.

The steamer Pommeranis safted from Plymouth during the night for Hamburg without taking the survives of the Schiller.

This statements made by the officers of the Schiller add nothing to the particulars stready telegraphed. All accounts ugree that the panic which followed the sinking of the ship was HEARTHENDING AND Thumbers.

beyond description.

New York, May 9.—The Herald's-sable special, dated London, May 9. says: All day long details of the Schiller disaster have been coming to the London office from the Herald's correspondents at Federance, the courteons American Consular Agent at the Sciily Islands, Mr. Buxton, and ordinary London sources. Unfortunately no more persons are reported to be saved.

BODIES ARE CONSTANTILS BEING FIGURD UP.

Among the recovered are those of George Leonhardt, Carl Schmidt, Mrs. Reiderer and child, Mrs. Becker, Mrs. Ridgeway, and Mis. Ratmine West, and five men, five women, and two children. Allogother, twenty-four bodies

THE VERY LATEST.

New York, May 11.—Mesars, Knauth, Nachod & Knhne, the agents of the Eagle Line Steamship Company, having telegraphed instructions as to the disposition of the bodies of passengers recovered from the wreck of the steamship Schiller, have received the following reply:

HABBURG, May 11.—Consul Kuhne: The list of bodies recovered is: Carl Schmidt, Henry Friend, Mr. Munter, Mrs. Munter, Dwight Klinck, Mrs. Beeker, Mrs. Beeners and child. Annie Zinkeisen, Mrs. Hencke, Anna Meisner, Mrs. Deckritz, Mrs. Ackerman, Mrs. Zerchiblaur, Mrs. Weste Anna Figner, Charles Lust, Mrs. Weste Anna Figner, Charles Lust, Mrs.

THE BOYS IN BLUE.

The second secon

This state of things was nearly universal, especially in the Western States, but there were exceptions, and these were mainly East, in Massachusetts and Varmont.

During the year 1872 the Grand Army was pretty nearly at a standstill in most States. The blow it had received was almost fatal, but it struggled on, and in some places made decided gains. In others the memberships fell away even from the low figures aliuded to. The annual meeting for that year—the sixth—was held at Cleveland, May 8 and 9. The report of the Adjutant-General rendered at that time shows that there had been some progress, but not a great deal.

THE PROGRESS OF THE GRAND ARMY during the following year was considerable, and it seemed from the reports as shough the better days ware coming in. A thorough system of in-

it seemed from the reports as though the better days were coming in. A thorough system of inspection had been inaugurated in the previous year, and was carried out fatthfully, giving much valuable information. The last meeting of the National Encampment—at flarrisburg, in May, 1874—showed a considerable improvement in membership, and a strong increase in outhustam in the Order. The organization also had been perfected to a greater extent than ever before, and, perhaps for the first time in the history of the Order, the National Encampment was able to say what they had of resources. At that meeting all the required reports were read from the Departments of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massaquusetts, Rhode Island, Connacticut, New Lork, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Potomac, Virginia, Georgia, Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, California, and Orogon.

The amount of disbursequents in charity for the year so far as could be learned was over

THE NORTHWEST.

Another coal-shart is being some at a field, and mining operations are expecommence by July.

A correspondent of the Southern III is confident that Carbondale is the Ath Southern Illinois. Cairo robets.

The City-Marshal of Bicomington reports the state of the stat

a moureful occasion. Nover was there a greater mockery.

The Judges of the Supreme Court, State officers, cierks, and employee in and about the Capitol have contributed \$633 to the relief of Oshkosh sufferers.

Citizens of Appleton and New London are seriously considering the expediency of extending the Milwaukee. Lake Shore & Western Railroad from the former to the latter place.

An effort is being made to kill deadheading among Wisconsin editors, but it is generally feared that the deadheads cannot be killed without thinning out the profession in the State.

Mrs. Kohl, of Lewiston Station, regrats now that she never learned from the newspapers how dangerous is the practice of locking up young children alone in a house. She tried it with three of her own last week, and, as a consequence, the house burned down and the children with it.

The base-ball people in Keokuk are soothed. They epjoy Chicago's misery.

Fort Dodge is—fraud or no fraud—all agos over the "epirit photograph" business.

prolong their lives.

An industrious youth in New Albin quarted out forty big makes and a lot of abone from a space 25 feet square during April.

The "Cattle Queen of Iowa" is what they call Mrs. Kimberly. Yes, she's the boes woman of this State, sure.—Burlington Haukeye.

The sindents and officers of the Agricultural College have been deabled up by a mysterious disease, supposed to be induced by poison.

The Burlington Guestle has struck out an original head line, as follows: "Terrible Calamity—A Whole Family Miraculously Escapes Being Burned to Death."

John Barkley was tried in the District Court

The members of the Grand Army of the Republic in Cedar Rapids have by vote decided tobacrve the Sabtah, May 30, as Decoration Day. The Times decemit like it, and think

Judge Dillon and his family are making arrangements for a trip to Europe this month. They contemplate sailing from New York on the Zith inst. in the scannaling Russia. The Judge will be absent about five months, but the family will probably remain abroad a year.

office selfens of KANSAS, Tales a law ter

ANOTHER CY

Over Fifty Persons I

and, hurling a tenemes tacked the Baptist Chu and uttarly demolished was not left ou and twelling house and to Four negroes were I wounded by the falling tening forces and to

HWEST.

any paper!" a

Supreme Court, State of-loyes in and about the ed 9633 to the relief of

from the newspapers how from the newspapers how so of locking up young ouse. She tried it with

library has 3,000 volumes

Eclampsus put a ticket in Vermition County, and somebody tell as what the

izens of Dubuque want a

Over Fifty Persons Reported Killed, and Many More Wounded.

Dispatches to the Atlanta Herald.

Dispatcher to the Atlanta Herald.

IN BARRIS COUNTY,

Columbus, Ga., May 2.—Harris County was risited with the fifth tornado since the 20th of March on last Saturday. The cyclone was terrible. It swept everything before it, deing an immense deal of damage, tearing down houses, uprooting trees, scattering fences, and killing search.

Johnson's slarge shade tree fell on the house, just us the wind tore the house down. The family seasoned to the kitchen, of which all but four or five logs was blown away. Mr. Johnson, in attempting to run from the house to the kitchen, was hurled against the smoke-house and seriously injured. The negro cook was mortally wounded, and several cinitern were burt.

Ar. J. W. Robinson saw a hail-stone fall as large as his head. It hroke into pieces, but he pieced up a splinter 7 inches long.

PLUCKY.

Account of an Express Robbery that Failed to Eventuate.

THE CALLOWS.

Triple Murderer

A MANGING AT PLYMOUTH, MASS.

PLYMOUTH, Mass., May 7.—William E. Sturbevant, the triple-murderer, was hanged this morning in the yard of the County-Jail. To the last he maintained the stolidity which has characterized him throughout.

For the first time in this State the old drep-scaffold was discarded for a more modern instrument of death, the cross-beam and weights. Sheriffs of different counties of the State were present to witness the working of the new scaffold.

very last he disavowed any intention of matters a conversation.

of exhibiting any such weshness, as he called it. He insisted that, as he had been convicted on circumstantial evidence, he had no ides of fixing month his chidren by a voluntary proceeding a legacy that will never receive otherwise. Besides, he said, "It was easier to convict me of mirrier on circumstantial evidence at the time of my trial than it would have been ten years before; and it will be still easier if I add to the strength of such evidence by confessing, to convict in future. It is too easy, asyhow." About a month ago he, for the first time since his sentence, fatty denied as guilt. To the chaplain of the prison and the religious advisers who at times accompanied him in his ministrations he was free to communicate all his feelings, regarding his hopes for the future, and his fears for the communicate all his feelings, regarding his hopes for the future, and his fears for the communicate all his feelings, regarding his hopes for the future, and his fears for the communicate all his feelings, regarding his hopes for the future, and his fears for the communicate all his feelings regarding his hopes for the future as an absolute unpertainty, giving no credence to anything which was usually based upon revelation, and professing not the slightest concern in view of it. "How shall I walk to my death?" he said to the chaplain. "Just as I walk this floor to-day;" and to the Sheriff he waid, "I shall be on the scatfold, as I am in this ceit; I have no fear nor care for death."

New Onneans, May T.—Richard Moss (colored)

A DESPERATE MUTINY.

LOSDON, May 6.—On the arrival of the schooner Jefferson Borden at her dook to-day she was hoarded, and full details of the mutiny obtained. It seems that an American sailor named Smith etruck the first blow. He knocked down and killed the third mate, who was

Age was benefit in from the first of the control of

o James boys.

To prospect is very encouraging of rain, has fallen recently, it good condition, and the outlooks never better.

The Chicago Tribune

Wednesday Morning, May 12, 1875.

According to the phraseology of a resolu-tion adopted by the Woman's Missionary Society in this city, the young ladies who are sent out by the Society are somewhat re-stricted in their affairs of the heart. If a stricted in their affairs of the heart. If a fair converter of heathen should marry outside of the Missionary Union, she must refund the money expended for her outfit and passage, and, accordingly, if she would not remain single, she must either content herself with a male missionary, or else be careful to fall in love with some young man who will gallantly square accounts with the Society. Nothing is said about widows; they can give themselves away unincumbered by any prior liens of this sort.

The recent action of the Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, increasing the rates of grain inspection fees, is hardly justifiable legally or as a matter of policy. Under the present rates, a surplus of fees ac-cumulated; if the rates are above what is cumulated; if the rates are above what is needed to pay the expense of the service, then the only change should be a reduction. The fact that the surplus has been lost, permanently or temporarily, is no warrant for levying increased taxes for inspection to make good the deficiency. Let the legal steps be taken to recover the money of the State improperly withheld, or scandalously loaned out, or unwisely invested; certainly the public should not be taxed to pay the debts of Mr. Harrer nor those of any of his ts of Mr. Happen nor those of any of his

It now seems altogether probable that the walls of the Chicago Custom-House will have to come down. Though this course will involve an additional outlay of hundreds of thousands of dollars and the practical loss of two years' time, it is better that the loss should be bravely faced now than to post-pone it and carry with it still greater loss by adding to the blunder. We may better charge it all up now among the other disasters incident to the official career of RICHARDSON and MULLETT, and start out de note with the sweeping reforms of Baisrow and Portra.
We scarcely think that new walls will ever be commenced without the driving of piles, which is done in St. Petersburg in the case of all large public buildings, and which the character of our soil seems to the character of our soil seems demand in a building of the size and weight of the proposed Custom-House. Meanwhile, if this work of tearing down and rebuilding has to be commenced, Mr. RANKIN, the extens to be commenced. has to be commenced, Mr. RANKIN, the ex-Superintendent, may thank his stars that he lives in America, and not under a monarchical form of government, in which he would be made to suffer full penalty for his neglect.

The London Times takes editorial notice of the recent centennial celebrations in this country of the battles of Lexington and the present and the grave forms of Harcock and his colleagues," it takes a very calm and philosophical view of the Lexington and Concord celebrations, considering them as very commendable, and hoping that they will not affect in any way the friendly rela-tions between the two countries; but, on the come to celebrate the Convention of York-town, the prejudices of a hundred years will have vanished." In the course of its article, the Times cannot refrain from making the following quiet but very palpable hit at an American weakness: "If the invectives of less firs of American oratory on every

against the exercise of any powers or authority under the charter, pending the ceasing of the bill contesting the election. Judge Williams on Thursday refused to grant the injunction, on the ground that to suspend the governmental functions of the city would be an evil as great as that complained of by the bill. This decision leaves the case to go on to trial as regular way to contest the election. The Judge, who was compalled to be absent from the city for a week, announced that on his return, if he should decide that he had purisdiction of the case, he should take such the page as were necessary to punish the violaeps as were necessary to punish the viola-on of the Court's orders by those members of the Common Council who had voted to do so, and also the corporation newspaper which had advised and urged the Aldermen to treat the injunction with contempt. The matter, therefore, rests until Judge Williams' return

to the credit of bringing order out of nal confusion of Louisians politics, y indorses the reinstatement of the

t simply to evert disaster, and to restore started by abuses and excesses on both des. The restoration of the four seats in uestion to the persons to whom they were riginally awarded was a natural result of the reorganization of the House under the com-promise, and Mr. Whenever does not find that the partisan disadvantage of the result is sufficient provocation for rejecting it or de-nouncing it as a breach of faith. If the Louisiana people on both sides could be ac-tuated by motives as pure as those of Mr. Whenever, their troubles would soon be at an

A Committee of the New York Legislature has made a report upon the subject of terminal charges in grain transported by canal to New York City. They find that the charges in the harbor of New York for handling grain arriving by canal-boats are equal to 5 cents per bushel, and are for weighing, elevating, storing, lighterage, towage, wharfage, and harbor fees. This does not include the charges for demurrage by the boats, which have sometimes to lay in the harbor three weeks before getting to the dock. They find, also, that the charges in Buffalo equal 2.82 cents; and that, adding the two together, these charges equal 8 cents per bushel. The canal freights, State tolls, etc., and 4 cents for lake freights, make a total of 22 cents per canal freights, State tolls, etc., and 4 cents for lake freights, make a total of 22 cents per bushel as the cost from Chicago to New York. The cost of transporting grain by all rail from Chicago to Baltimore, and putting the same in elevator, is 15 cents per bushel, and about the same rate to Philadelphia. To New York the rates by rail correspond with the other through routes, but then there is in New York the confusion, delay, loss, and positive cost of unloading the cars upon lighters, moving the grain to the ship's side, where ers, moving the grain to the ship's side, where ers, moving the grain to the ship's side, where it has to be elevated,—all equivalent to several cents per bushel more. From Chicago the freight by lake to Montreal, and putting in elevator there and thence on the steamer, does not exceed 12 to 14 cents, and yet the New York Tribune insists upon paying the debt of the State of New York by maintaining high rates of toll on grain moved by

THE GERAT REVENUE FRAUD. We this week lay before our readers in de-tail the whole history of the frands from the revenue by distillors and rectifiers of whisky, as discovered by the Government officers acting under a special investigation prosecuted by Secretary Baisrow, of the Treasury Department. This history reveals a striking state of affairs. It discloses a condition of dishonesty and official corruption which must startle the country. It far exceeds in enor-mity the Tween frauds, and the New York and the Tweed frauds, and the New York canal robberies recently exposed. It shows that, since 1871 to the present time, this robbery of the revenue has been going on; that the officers of the revenue have been not only aware of the frauds, but have been participants in the profits; and that the operators in this wholesale business have their agents in all the revenue offices at Washtheir agents in all the revenue offices at Washington. Secretary Baisrow was compelled to confine a knowledge of the investigation to Col. Whison, Solicitor of the Treasury, and a single clerk. To accomplish anything he had to use persons outside of the public service, and to keep all correspondence off the files of the Department. When at last he was compelled to consult the Revenue Office, the Whisky Ring was instantly informed, and sent its agents to Washington. In telegraphing to his agents he had to use a cipher unknown at Washington. The investigation discloses that the Bureau of Internal Revenue is rotten through and through, and that it is rotten through and through, and that it

The Secretary of the Treasury deserves the The Secretary of the Treasury deserves the thanks of the American people for the brave and skillful manner in which he has surrounded and captured this entire gang of official and unofficial robbers of the revenue. He deserves especial thanks for the fearless manner in which he has laid bare the corruption of one of the branches of the public service, and exposed the workings of a sys-tem of official plunder which has baffled all There are several things which this expo-sure has revealed. It has shown that Congress

sure has revealed. It has shown that Congress was overcome, swindled, or corrupted, in the legislation of last winter, by the agents of the whisky-manufacturers. It has shown that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue was blinded and bamboozled into the belief that he had reduced the collection of revenue to such perfection that fraud was impossible, when, in fact, the whisky-makers were operating his Department through their own Judge Wil Liams on Thursdayrendered a desision in the case of the charter election. It will be remembered that he had previously granted a temporary injunction forbidding the canvass of the returns of the vote on the charter, pending a further hearing of the case. In the meantime the Common Council, disregarding the injunction, did canvass the returns and declare the result. The complainants then amended their bill to the form of a legal contact of the election, and prayed an injunction of the Whisky Ring in Congress and over of the Whisky Ring in Congress and contact and the Whisky Ring in Congress the average Congressman was supreme, and the Secretary was actually compelled to keep the fact of his investigation a profound secret from all other branches of the public service,

from all other branches of the public service, and from all other officers of the Government, the President alone excepted.

It will be remembered that the Secretary of the Treasury opposed any increase in the tax on whisky because, among other things, it increased the margin of profit on whisky when the same was sold without payment of tax. The whisky men went to Washington and advocated the increase of tax from 70 to 90 cents a gallon, confining the increase of tax to whisky made after the passage of the law. The effect of this was to have two kinds of whisky in the market,—that made before the passage of the new law, and which bore 70 cents tax, and that made after the law, which bore 90 cents tax. This opened the way to two frauds:

cere have shared in the profits. The division for years was irregular, but at last it was re-duced to an exactness. The revenue officers were to receive 40 per cent of the profits and

duced to an exactness. The revenue officers were to receive 40 per cent of the profits and the whisky men 60 per cent, the latter paying the Government gaugers, storekeepers, and bookkeepers!

What a commentary on official integrity! What a commentary on Congressional intelligence and rectitude! And what a commentary upon what was pronounced in the Senate to be the best civil service in the world!

We are confident that the Secretary of the

We are confident that the Secretary of the Treasury, in the grand struggle which is yet to take place in order to bring these guilty persons to justice, will have the cordial support of the President. There can be no honorable connivance with official crime. Every revenue officer, from the highest to the lowest, involved in this scandalous and wholesale robbery should be dismissed, no matter how many Sepators and Parressentatives and sale robbery should be dismissed, no matter how many Senators and Representatives and politicians stand behind him and interpose to protect him. There is no question of "hurting the party." This exposure of this whisky fraud, and the arrest and prosecution of the criminals, and the prompt dismissal of every officer implicated, will do the party immense good. It will add to its numerical strength, and will gain the confidence of the people in the President and his Administra-

The country is just now keenly sansitive upon two points: (1) Honesty in public officers, and (2) the prompt action of the Administration in dismissing every corrupt officer. That is a platform upon which the whole country is standing. No party can, at this time, afford to carry the burden of frauds this time, afford to carry the burden of frauds in any branch of the Government; no party can live that interposes to keep in office men who are plundering the country and robbing the revenue. The Republican party is entitled to the credit of this detection and the exposure of this vast and wide-spread system of fraud in the revenue, and the Republican Administration will receive the honor and the public gratitude not only for suppressing the frauds, but for the instant dismissal of every correct official excessed in them. corrupt official engaged in them.

THE SCHILLER DISASTER. There is something about the loss of the steamer Schiller which should arrest the attention of the English, French, and American Governments relative to coast dangers.

The story of the survivors fails to cast any blame upon the officers of the steamer, as was the case in the loss of the French steamer, Ville du Havre, and the White Star steamer, Atlantic. The commanding officer was competent, brave, and loyal. The steamer was of the most recent and approved construc-tion. The danger of the storm was fully appreciated, and the Captain and his officers were on the alert to avert disaster. The steamer does not appear to have been overcrowded nor deficient in the appliances of a first-class passenger ship for meeting ordinary dangers. Shall we then dismiss the case as one of the inevitable accidents beyond the control of human agency? The tendency of the time is op-posed to any such admission. The wreck of the Schiller should rather suggest renewed investigation into the coust dangers off France, England, Ireland, and the American coast. The subject is so important that the three Governments might well join in an international commission of scientific men intrusted with an investigation of the whole matter, whose report should be the basis of

thorough international populations.

There are two points in the Schiller disaster which might have been covered, as it now seems, by precautions for which there were no provisions. It seems that the lights from the islands, of which there are two, were not visible in the fog. But such an emergency should be guarded against; there should be ler were taken by the inhabitants of the islands to be signals of arrival, and not signals of distress, as they really were. It is reported that many additional lives were lost on account of this dreadful mistake. Such an error should be simply impossible, and would be if there were a well-established system of signals. These two points above suggest a field of inquiry which should be begun without delay. It should be undertaken under Government suspices, and we doubt not that its results would lead to regulations governing all steamship lines that would save thousands of human lives and millions of dollars in the future. The destruction of wealth in the loss of the Schiller alone would have sufficed to cover all the expenses of such an international commission as we have suggested, and probably also of the additional appliances adequate to protec-tion from the coast dangers.

WREAT EXPORTS AND PROTECTION. The United States have exported a very great quantity of wheat of late. From Sept. 1, 1874, to April 18, 1875, we shipped 23,000,ood bushels, an amount only 3,000,000 bushels less than the export during the same months a year before. During the last two years, the price of breadstuffs in Europe has been low, so that these figures are especially encouraging, inasmuch as they show an ability to compete with transatiantic grainfields in supplying transatiantic consumers. Russia has been our most formidable rival, and the recent extension of her railroad system has been expected to greatly increase her exports of food to England. As yet, however, these expectations have not been justified by experience. In 1873, 40 per cent of British imports of wheat came from this country, and 20 per cent from Russia, while, in 1874, we supplied 55½ per cent, and Russia only 15. The railroads into the Muscovite wheat regions have not been operated long enough to show what their real effect will be, but it is not probable that our farmers will be materially injured by them, at least for some time to come. They are mainly military roads, and their prime use is to transport troops and munitions of war towards Asia. The Government owns them, and is much more anrious that they should carry soldiers west than wheat east. Then the enouncous standing army of Russia greatly diminishes the supply of agricultural labor and increases, in a like ratio, the number of unproductive consumers at home. Again, the wholesale emigration of the Mennonites is depriving the Empire of the Czar of no inconsiderable part of its grain-growing population. Finally, the downward tendency of freights from the Mississippi to the seabourd is increasing the capabilities of our farmers for competing with foreign rivals.

It is not likely, then, that our exports of wheat will soon diminish. That they are not far, very far, larger, and that our farmers are not correspondingly much more prosperous, is Aus, not to the grain-growers of Europe, is the contractory and Contractory. 000 bushels, an amount only 3,000,000 bushels less than the export during the same that made after the law, which bore 90 cents tax. This opened the way to two frauds:

First—The manufacture and sale of whisky without the payment of any tax, and by the duplicate and triplicate use of stamps.

Second—The manufacture and sale of new whisky under pretanse that it was made before March, 1875, and therefore only bearing 70 cents tax per gallon. In the one case the dishonest gain was 90 cents per gallon and in the other 20 cents a gallon.

In both cases the frauds were only possible when practiced by the commissions of the Federal officers of the revenue. In St. Louis, persons appointed under the authority of the Secretary to watch the distillers were actually besten and driven off, and the sevenue officers and the sevenue officers and driven off, and the sevenue officers and the frauds of on. The Secretary to watch the distillers were actually besten and driven off, and the sevenue officers and the frauds of on. The Secretary to watch the distillers were actually besten and driven off, and the sevenue officers and the frauds of on. The Secretary to watch the distillers were actually besten and driven off, and the sevenue officers and the frauds of on. The Secretary to watch the distillers were actually besten and driven off, and the sevenue officers and the frauds of on. The Secretary to watch the distillers were actually besten and driven off, and the sevenue officers are the more arrived that our farmers are not correspondingly much more prosperous, is due, not to the grain-growing of Europe, but to the grain-growing of Europe, the first tenth of the second of the federal officers of the frauds were only possible.

exported during the last seven months were raised and shipped by unprotected labor. No laws give the farmer, as they do the manufacturer, the right to tax his fellow-ditizens and for his own benefit. He must sell his products, the right to tax his fellow-ditizens and they are worth, not for what they are worth phus a bounty of 50 or 70 per cent paid him at the expense of men engaged in other trades. The arerage duty on the articles for which he farmers exchanged these 38,000,000 bushels of wheat with the sin of the protected classes and two-fifths to the Government, had not been haid, 25,000,000 bushels of wheat would have bought more and brig disgraces would break up his own home and brig disgraces would break up his own home and protected classes and two-fifths to the Government, had not been haid, 25,000,000 bushels of wheat would have bught more to be protected classes and two-fifths to the Government, had not been haid, 25,000,000 bushels of wheat would have bught more and brig disgraces would break up his own home and brig disgraces would break up his own home and brig disgraces would break up his own home the present state of things. Within seven to a follow cell? Where is the more than the state of the fact of the fow thousand protected engagement of the fact of the fact that the would have benches of the fact of the fact that the would have benches of the fact of the fact that the would have benches the base of the fact of the fact that the would have benches of the fact of the fact that the would have benches of the fact of the fact that the would have benches of the fact that the word of the fact that the would have benches of the fact that the word of the fact that the word of the fact that the word of th to the few thousand protected employers of labor. And this is but one item in the long schedule of what the protection of a few favored rich men costs the masses.

TWO PSYCHOLOGICAL PROBLEMS. TWO PSYCHOLOGICAL PROBLEMS.

The BERCHER case has given birth to two interesting and curious psycological problems. One of these grows out of the theory of the guilt of the accused, and the other out of the theory of his innocence. Such problems always arise where testimony is conflict. ing, and those who would form a judgment are thrown back upon general principles. These principles relate to the action of mind in given circumstances, and the problem is, to frame a theory which shall explain the principal facts, and ally them, if possible, in accordance with recognized mental laws. Let us see how the case in question pro-

pounds itself:
One law of mind is, that a man cannot have two opposite characters at the same time. He may be a good man, or a bad man, characteristically; but not both at once. A good man may yield to temptation and do even an extreme wrong; but he will not persist in it, or seek to cover it up by perseverance in the same and and the same are constituted when an acceptation is made and falsehood, when an accusation is made and proof is advanced. Hence an accused person often and rightfully puts in his recognized character as part of his defense. It tends to make the charge appear absurd. This has been before the people the strong point in favor of Mr. Brechen. They could not credit the accusation. It was untrue upon its face. We have heard of a prominent College President, and also of the editor of a leading religious paper at the East, who declared that, apart from the East, who declared that, apart from the testimony, the psychological difficulty of believing in Mr. Beresen's guilt was insuper-able. The enormity of that guilt would be indescribable, and the imagination refuses to attempt the conception. Adultery is a sin of deep dye in any one; it is blackest of all in a deep dye in any one; it is blackest of all in a clergyman. But what if to this be added multitudinous falsehoods? What if there be years of hypocrisy, in preaching, in praying, in conversation? What if, finally, there be perjury of the most brazen and blasphemous character, repeated again and again? What if this be done to contradict truth-telling wittesses, and to make them appear to the com-nunity as conspirators and perjurers worthy of the State's Prison? The problem is, can HENRY WARD BEECHER be such a man? Instinctively one answers, No, as his whole congregation has done.

And the seeming impossibility is increase

in proportion as we are able to descend to the particulars which usually reveal personal character. While general usefulness in the pulpit, on the platform, and through the press, has weight, one is much more influ-enced by what is known of a man in the free outpourings of his spirit in less studied ways. Thus, in the case of Mr. Bergeren, they who have enjoyed his friendship and listened to is rotten through and through, and that it is officered by men in the employ of those who are robbing the Government. The Securial anniversary of the Declaration of Interpretary acquits Commissioner Douglass of all wrong, save his unlimited confidence in the dishonest force he has organized, not only at the grave forms of Hancock who are robbing the Government. The Securial state of the signals for fogs, as far-reaching and as trustworthy as lights. Here is one subject wrong, save his unlimited confidence in the dishonest force he has organized, not only at the grave forms of Hancock who have received his instruction and consolation in the trying a present and the grave forms of Hancock who have received his instruction and consolation in the trying and rockets fired from the Schiller and reconsolation in the trying and rockets fired from the Schiller and reconsolation in the trying should be guarded against; there should be struggles, in hours of affliction and temptation, who have heard his informal ecture-room talks in which he went over all the phases of religious experience, moving other hearts by the evident moving of his own,-these will not easily be convinced that they have not looked into the depths of his being and seen a thousand times over the evidence of his moral integrity and intimate communion with God. Being satisfied of this, they will naturally ask, can a man be at once the exemplar of piety and the blackest of sinners? Can it be credited that the greatest preacher of the age is also the most audacious hypocrite known to history? As the Bible itself puts it, "Doth a fountain send forth, at the same place, sweet water and bitter ?"

It may indeed be urged, in partial reply, that other ministers have fallen into this same sin, and have attempted to cover it with falsehood; that DAVID, "the man after God's own heart," the inspired psalmist, was guilty of it, and sought to conceal it by murder; that Pates denied his Master, and that under the solemnity of Master, and that under the sciemnity of an oath; that some temperaments surrender themselves wholly to present circumstances, like actors on a stage, so that their private character may be different from their public performances; that, as Mr. Bercoure's letters show, there may be an BEXCHER'S letters show, there may be an appearance in the pulpit and with friends which is quite contrary to the soul's real experience; and that ministerial criminals, like other transgressors, easily persuade themsolves that their sin was venial in the circumstances, and has been repented of and forgiven, and so continue to preach and to pray, and even seem to have an added upction. These considerations, drawn from other man and other days, do not solve the psychological problem of Mr. BERCHER's supposed guilt, with those who have known, admired, trusted, and loved him for twenty-five years. And certainly the faith of his church in their pactor, in despite of the cumulative evidence against him, is morally sublime, and speaks volumes in favor of his character.

If, now, this were the only problem that

volumes in favor of his character.

If, now, this were the only problem that could be raised, the case were easily decided. But, unhappily, psychology has many applications, and its principles necessitate, in this matter, the solution of another difficult problem, on the supposition of Mr. Bazzana's innocence. For it is a law of mind that all action has apparent reason back of it; that the will decides in view of motives; that the weight of the motive must correspond with the nature of the case. If Mr. Bazzana be regarded as innocent, then the problem is, to account, by a sufficient motive, for the part taken by Mr. Thirox, Mr. Mourrox, and Mrs. Mourrox, who, in that case, are to be set down as perjured conspirators. But men do not conspire and perjure themselves for slight reasons, on small provocation. Especially are they unlikely to do this to overshow one strong not only in his innocence, but in social position, in public reputation.

in the country? Harder still is it to allege a sufficient motive for the part thus assigned to Mr. Mourron. He was no hot-headed fool, to fall into a Thironian trap. He was a man of affairs; a cool, clear, farseeing, educated, experienced merchant; who read men, and knew how to manage them; who moved in good society, had a wide circle of acquaintance in the business world, and was a partner in a large establishment, with wealth in possession and in prospect. The problem is, to account for conspiracy and perjury on his part, to help a fallen egotist and sentimentalist like Thiron in a dastardly war upon such a man as Hener Ward Beronker, his own wife's pastor, and his per-Bencher, his own wife's paster, and his personal friend. But a third impossibility is, to account for the action of Mrs. Moulton. It is easy to say that a wife will do anything to aid and defend her husband. But in this case there is not only absurdity in supposing the husband to be involved in any base scheme requiring such desperate aid, but there is the clearest spidness of Mrs. Bencher is

perplexity from one to the other, unable, and in fact unwilling, to offer an explanation, not

the name of the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress." This formidable brace of opponents was too much for English valor. The fort was taken without the loss of a man. Among the precious spoils were 120 cannon. Benedict Arnold was one of the captors. He tried to take command over ALLEN and, when that failed, marched by his side to the attack. It is a curious fact that ALLEN never did anything else notable during the war, and does not seem to have served in the Continental army, although he held a Colonel's commission in it. Perhaps an imprisonment of nearly three years in a British ship and in irons broke his spirit. Yesterday had another centennial reminiscence connected with it. May 10, 1775, the Second Continental Congress met at Philadelphia, heard the news of Lexington, and proceeded, very soon thereafter, to appoint George Washington Commander-in-Chief of

verdict of the jury may be in the BEZZERES case, there can be nothing added to or taken from the terrible load under which she staggers, and which she must bear alone to the last.

Inst.

Those who read the correspondence between Traron and his wife during the period cover ed by the years 1866, '7, '8, and '9, as published in The Tribune last September, can understand the great change which has overtaken these two people; which has broken up and forever a household where there was up and forever a household where there was so much peace and happiness, and has severed two persons who, from that correspondence, were linked in the strongest bonds of confidence and love.

denounced her husband.

Then, abandoned by the woman for whose

human nature, must have felt that, in aban- ter's barn was burned down recently. Then doning a husband because he reproached her, to espouse the cause of a man who proclaimed her moral guilt as evidence to sustain his own innocence, she had hardly bettered her condition. She had left a husband tered her condition. She had left a husband tered her condition. guilt, still braved the world's scorn for her sake, and for the sake of their children, to him from his bed and murdered him. The sake, and for the sake of their children, to take up the cause of a man who, from first to last, has accused her of wantonly thrusting her affections upon him against his will, thus placing him in embarrassing positions, and giving color to unfounded charges against his character. She abandoned her husband, children, and home; while Mr. BEECHER has treated her from first to last as a sickly, sentimental fool pursuing him with her affec-tion and vainly tempting him into error.

In the progress of the great trial, when her husband and Brechen had both told their versions of her conduct, weakness, and, per-

George Washington Commander-in-Chief of the Colonial forces.

The second centennial of this week will be colorated at Greensburg, Westmoreland County, Pa., on the 15th inst. The unique feature of this is that the thing celebrated was the passage of a set of resolutions avowing the most abject loyalty to George III. And this a month after Lexington.

Next week Thursday the Macklenburgers of the great trial, when her husband and Bergeres of the great trial, when her husband and Bergeres of the great trial, when her husband and Bergeres had both told their versions of her conduct, weakness, and, perhaps, crime, she waited with patient, agonizing suffering for the moment when she could that world which had so long been busy with her name, the sad story of her life,—waited until she could tell them what she knew, and knew better than all others, of herself, and how she had cumstantial evidence is commented upon by the New York Times in reference to an incident in the Bezumen case. The defense, for some reason or purpose not very clear to the public, called a number of witnesses to prove that, in the Rossen funeral procession, Mr. There words in a carriage with Mrs. Woonsult, and her sister Charles. Witness after witness appeared and swore positively to a personal familiarity with There, and to having personally seen him on that occasion in the carriage with the two women named. Here was direct affirmation by witnesses of what they had seen. Now comes the counter-testimony of a half-dozen other witnesses, who swear that There was not on that occasion in the carriage with the women. One of them, Mr. Brechen, and of their various meetings. She was again repelled, rebuked, turned out of court, and that he and There walked side by side during the whole affair. This is confirmed by the carriage with the women, who are the court, and of their various meetings. She was again repelled, rebuked, turned out of court, and refused a hearing in a case where the sole question of fact is whether she countered and several that he was in the procession, and that he and There walked side by side during the whole affair. This is confirmed by other witnesses, who say There is no mainly the procession of fact is whether she countered and several that the sole question of fact is whether she countered and several that the sole question of fact is whether she countered the court, and refused a hearing in a case where the sole question of fact is whether she countered and several that the sole question of fact is whether she countered and several that the sole question of fact is whether she countered and several that the sole question of fact is whether she countered and several that the sole question of fact is whether she countered and several that the sole question of fact is whether she countered and several that the sole question of fact is whether she countered and several that the sole question o

she could sustain the defense, or overthrow it.

Driven from the witness-stand; refused a
hearing in a case where the sole issue is, was
she an adulteress; without home; separated
forever from husband and children; living upon the contributions of persons intended in her, but in Mr. BERGHER; he not in her, but in Mr. BERGERE; her name spread over the wide world and destined to live forever in the chronicle of the greatest scandal of the age; forced into silence and submission to every imputation upon her morals, and especially of her intelligence,—she is an object of commisseration, of sympathy, and of pity,—a woman so overwhelmed with affliction that mental oblivious secretaria. affliction that mental oblivion seems to be the only possible relief or escape.

is, account for the action of Mrs. Mountos. It is easy to say that a wife will do anything to is easy to say that a wife will do anything to in aid and defend her husband. But in this case there is not only absurdity in supposing the husband to be involved in any base scheme requiring such desperate aid, but there is the clearest evidence of Mr. Bezentza his desired was kept, and the household to all the world was unchanged. Then, maddened by what he understood was the malicious effort in jure him in his business relations, and the action of the supposition that he is a lady of intelligence, refinement, dignity, purity, truthfulness, and Christian character; a member of his church, and admirer of his preaching, and who would the estainty fear an oath, as women do more invariably than men. Shall all her relatives and acquaintances, who have seen for years the evidence of her worth, instantly accept the supposition that she has sworn a false oath to convict her innocent pastor of a fearful crime? And with what motive that could ontweigh a Christian lady's instinctive shrinking from such encomous guilt? Here is a psychological problem with a three-fold impossibility in it.

With such alternative problems on hand, is it strange that good and wise men look in pepplexity from one to the other, mable, and in fact usualling, to offer an organization. The make dependent of the supposition that she has sworn a false oath to convict her innocent pastor of a fearful crime? And with what motive that could only the supposition that she has sworn a false oath to convict her innocent pastor of a fearful crime? And with what motive that could only the supposition that she has sworn a false oath to convict her innocent pastor of a fearful crime? And with what motive that could not weigh a Christian lady's instinctive shrinking from such encomous guilt? Here is a psychological problem with a three-fold impossibility in it.

With und alternative problems on hand, is fit strange that good and wise men look in perplexity from one to HANGING IN IOWA. the place which justice had been forced to abandon. This prediction then justified by the experience of the past, has since been justified by what has proved to be

if strange that good and wise men look in perplexity from one to the other, mable, and in fact unvilling, to offer an explanation, not choosing to impute to either party unparalleled guilt? They wait to have Judge Furzerron and Mr. Beacut try their philosophy on one of these problems, and to see Mr. Evarrs and Gen. Tazor essay the other. The mysteries of mind, in either view, are too deep for an ordinary sounding-line.

GERTENNIALS.

There are only two centennials this week, and both of them are rural. One of them, however, is of national importance, and the other is of a curious character, which will probably find no parallel among all the many celebrations of the next fourteen years. The last of these, by the way, will probably find no parallel among all the many celebrations of the next fourteen years. The last of these, by the way, will probably find no parallel among all the many celebrations of the next fourteen years. The last of these, by the way, will probably find no parallel among all the many celebrations of the next fourteen years. The last of these, by the way, will probably find no parallel among all the many celebrations of the next fourteen years. The last of these, by the way, will probably find no parallel among all the many celebrations of the next fourteen years. The last of these, by the way, will probably find no parallel among all the many celebrations of the next fourteen years. The last of these, by the way, will probably the contennial of the inauguration of the first President of the United States. It will be on April 30, instead of March 4, 1880, because the Congressmen of a century ago did not assemble on the appointed day, and when they finally got together spent three weeks in deciding whether the President should be styled "His Highmess" and "Protection of American Liberties," or not.

One hundred years ago last Monday, Errans Allerties, or not.

One hundred years ago last Monday, Errans the had not appurate he refections upon him, and that the department of the first hand the c

sleeping. The British officer, demanding to know by what authority he was asked to surrender, received the famous answer: "In an, if she have the ordinary sensitiveness of with his somin law for some answer: "In an, if she have the ordinary sensitiveness of with his somin law for some answer." prosecuting witness has now been got rid of. Sunday morning, at 3 o'clock, the mob took mania for lynching has seized even the so-called gentle sex in Iowa. Witness the dis-graceful raid at Wilton, near Davenport, the

other day.

The record of our neighboring State is not refreshing reading. What the sentimentalists call "legal murder" has been abolished, but illegal murder seems to have taken its place. The benefit of the change is not apparent.

PRUSSIAN AND AMERICAN AGRICULTURE.

was the passage of a set of resolutions sowing the most abject loyalty to Grons III.
And this a month after Lexington.

Next week Thurday the Mecklenburgers
do their orating, and speechmaking, and bonfiring, etc. They are just now engaged in
trying to prove the authenticity of their
Declaration. Their new arguments are
stronger than the eld.

Next month, June 17, comes Massachusetti great celebration. It is the centennial
of Bunker Hill. There will be 20,000 troops
in line, and, if Boston is to be believed, about
10,000,000 spectators. South Carolina and
Maryland will send some soldiers, and there
will be, of course, an endless amount of handshaking across the ex-bloody chasm. The more,
the better. The centennial era will doubtless
give birth to bunkum galors, but it will surely do solid good, nevertheless, and the country will come out of it more united thing everbefore.

The value of direct as compared with circumtantial evidence is commented upon by
the New York Times in reference to an incident in the Buncum case. The defense, for
some reason or purpose not very clear to the
public, called a number of witnesses to prove
that, in the Rossuz funeral procession, Mr.
Thuron rode in a certiage with Mrs. Woonmun and her sister Clairing. Witness after

Committee. He hasd persided until she count in the man be when the suffered and the endightened legislation of the peasant-sorfs in the centwhile used as a football between the twoprotection. Their new arguments are
stronger than the eld.

Next month, June 17, comes Massachustronger than the eld.

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Next month, June 17, comes Massachustronger than the eld.

Next month, June 17, com his own occupation and follow it. The German trade-unions are not allowed to make boys vagrants and this ve by denying the a the chance to learn how to earn an honest life-

by the improvement of waste gence has been brought to be ture. Nearly one-half of the m to be abandoned to pasture ever rotation in crops keeps up the soft the soil. It used to take s the people to feed the whole. do this, and 52 per cent of do this, and 52 per cent can solves to providing clothing at following the higher arts. comparative number of perso agriculture has decreased, the is now much greater. The po better food, but more of it. to export a good part of her g consumes nearly the whole of It is this last fact which is terest to American farmers Islands now consume 190, of wheat a year, half import. It is a matter of to know what nation is to pr wheat to export each year.
foreign demand carries nearly
is probable that this will con case. Tables given by Mr. Dr case. Tables given by Mr. Dr. Germany supplied 50 per cer imports of grain in 1845 and in 1874. The amount thus very nearly balanced by impointo Germany. It is evident new Empire has become so its grain-product will not do its population, since that p longer starved, but lives in occurs of the great rivals of one of the great rivals of farmer out of the way. As other day, the competition of be very keen, for some til least so that the Western put in his wheat with seren o will find hungry mouths across the sen.

of free to slave labor is striki

life. This is a difference in fr of 50 per cent. Since 1880 r acres have beed added to the

fact that now less than 1%

American industry has re blow. Now comes Secretary enemy and destroyer of Ame rathless crusher out of an which has, like the manufawhich has, like the manufal and alate pencils, been strug-ence against the pauper la-We refer of course to the an-and honorable business of sa-The first mention of saus-

legislation of the country, brated Whig tariff of 18/ pared meats" and "Bologn severally taxed 25 per cent American producers of t 1846, both articles were st tariff, and did not appear when prepared meats and were again taxed 30 per ce tax on prepared meats w time. The tax on Bologna until 1872, when Bologna skins, and dried blood were

list.

Bologna se usage has a co ter, and the Custom-House certain sawsages which they Bologna, and charged the suppose, as prepared meat. cided in favor of the impore Secretary of the Treasury cision, refuses to appeal, an doors of the United Stamade sausages of the worl tion with the sausages relabor, of American materia.

Under this decision it is sausages, to be admitted for "Bologna." Any sausage, by any people, even by tho neeductions of American

material for sausages. To when such an outrage upo as this would have evoked British gold had been used the destruction of native this alarming proceeding, which is to deprive the co-est blessing which it has a tury of its independent American industry."

The ladies of Ric "Buffalo Briz." was in room, studying civilization WAR LEE has opened s and the wags think his n Wan Seino.

Mrs. Senator Summer is
to marry one Jones, a ci
Custom-House.

McCloskey is flattered.
proclaimed him a Christian
indeed praise from Sir Hus
Cincinnati papers are
"Bye's up, William Alle

According to the Brookless demonstration has be GLENDENNING is, that the are only laying fresh eggs A French paper adverti mit for Notre Dame de fuses this offer, Tracy than the tearful Tox Sur-Since Bower's testimon heory on the bead, a larg nating observers find in t aim a face venerable, fran

nd his hair parted in the

FORREY has talked the approving the Centennial oblitary poets are proper notices in anticipation of miss.—Louisville Courier Unless RESCHEZ has appeade touching ARRANT second volume of the "I best make it as light fridmai as possible.—St. L. inal as possible.

The Hon. J. D. Car

The Hon. J. D. Car been spending the wi-turned to their Ottaw new book, "A Summe ing through the press, month.

to characterists displayed the deltion and a certain to the testion of a certain to the testion of the testion

d it did not need the fense would call her side would not crossbered that, in iron would have

at in that State. It is an life. It what has proved to be

for some years. The latad down recently. Then
thichlives in Storey Counand came very near hangally relented, and let him
hem arrested. Their cases
on the 18th inst. The
has now been got rid of.
3 o'clock, the mob took
and murdered him. The
has esized even the sohas seized even the so-Iowa Witness the dis-ton, near Davenport, the

GIGANTIC FRAUD

of free to slave moor is strikingly shown by the fact that new less than 1; acres support a life. This is a difference in favor of freedom of 50 per cent. Since 1830 nearly 6,500,000 acres have beed added to the cultivated soil acres have beed added to the cultivated soil by the improvement of waste lands. Intelligence has been brought to bear on agriculture. Kearly one-half of the arable land used to be abandoned to pasture every year. Now, rotation in crops keeps up the productiveness of the soil. It used to take seven-eighths of the people to feed the whole. Now 48 per cent to this and 59 per cent can devote them. Secretary Bristow Grapples the Whisky Ring.

And Successfully Exposes a Vast Conspiracy.

DOWNFALL OF THE RING.

ness of the soil. It used to take seven-eighths of the people to feed the whole. Now 48 per cent do this, and 52 per cent can devote themselves to providing clothing and shelter and following the higher arts. Although the comparative number of persons engaged in agriculture has decreased, the gross product is now much greater. The poor not only eat better food, but more of it. Germany used to export a good part of her grain. She now consumes nearly the whole of it.

It is this last fact which is of especial interest to American farmers. The British Islands now consume 190,000,000 bushels of wheat a year, half of which they import. It is a matter of great moment better food, but more of it. Germany used to export a good part of her grain. She now consumes nearly the whole of it.

It is this last fact which is of especial interest to American farmers. The British Islands now consume 130,000,000 bushels of wheat a year, half of which they import. It is a matter of great moment to know what nation is to produce the grain which Great Britain must buy. We have from 40,000,000 to 60,000,000 bushels of wheat to export each year. At present, the foreign demand carries nearly all of it off. It is probable that this will continue to be the case. Tables given by Mr. Delivar show that Germany supplied 50 per cent of the British imports of grain in 1845 and only 8 per cent in 1874. The amount thus exported was very nearly balanced by imports from Russia into Germany. It is evident, then, that the new Empire has become so prosperous that

into Germany. It is evident, then, that the new Empire has become so prosperous that its grain-product will not do more than feed its population, since that population is no longer starved, but lives in comfort. Here is one of the great rivals of the American farmer out of the way. As we showed the other day, the competition of Russia will not be very keen, for some time to come, at least, so that the Western grain-grower can put in his wheat with serene confidence that he will find hungry mouths ready for the crop across the sea.

American industry has received a severe blow. Now comes Secretary Raisrow as an all things in order for a visit; but, fortunately, the evidences of their gross frauds are in the

American industry has received a severe blow. Now comes Secretary Raisrow as an enemy and destroyer of American labor—the ruthless crusher out of an infant industry

which has, like the manufacture of pig-iron

and slate pencils, been struggling for exist-ence against the pauper labor of Europe. We refer of course to the ancient, venerable, and honorable business of sawage making.

were again taxed 30 per cent. In 1862, the tax on prepared meats was advanged to 35 per cent, which rate continues to the present time. The tax on Bologna sausage continued until 1872, when Bologna sausage, sausage skins, and dried blood were put on the free-

Bologna so usage has a commercial charac-ter, and the Custom-House authorities seized certain sawsages which they did not consider Bologna, and charged them with duties, we

suppose, as prepared meat. The courts decided in favor of the importers, and now the Secretary of the Treasury confirms the decision, refuses to appeal, and throws open the doors of the United States to the pauper-

made sausages of the world to free competi-tion with the sausages made by American labor, of American material!! Under this decision it is not necessary that masages, to be admitted free of duty, shall be "Bologna." Any sausage, made anywhere.

"Bologna" Any sansage, made anywhere, by any people, even by those of Canada, are henceforth admitted free to compete with the

the evidences of their gross frauds are in the written records, and can't be in any way obliter and alate pencils, been struggling for existence against the pauper labor of Europe, We refer of course to the ancient, venerable, and honorable business of sawsage making.

The first mention of sausages in the tariff legislation of the country, was in the celebrated Whig tariff of 1842, when "prepared meats" and "Bologna sausage" were severally taxed 25 per cent, to protect the American producers of these articles. In 1846, both articles were stricken out of the tariff, and did not appear again until 1861, when prepared meats and Bologna sausages were again taxed 30 per cent. In 1862, the tax on prepared meats was advanced to 35 per cent, which rate continues to the present time. The tax on Bologna sausage continued In this move and its results are found the true

their posts, was fully advised by some one in the secret, through a telegram to Supervisor McDonald, reading as follows: "Lightning will strike Monday; be prepared for it." This came too late, however, as no amount of preparation could blot out the legal record of evidence obtained. As yet, open steps have only been taken in regard to the points already named. Records have been collected, however, in regard to the whisky business at Cincinnati, Louisville, Peoria, and Pekin, and all of this is now undergoing rigid examinations and comparisons. The

most attention, and the showing made for the distillers and rectifiers there is in the main ARRANGEMENTS WERE MADE the middle of last week, by telegraph, for the concentration of the needed officers of the Treasury and of the Internal Revenue office, and on Friday evening the following gentlemen left for their routs with orders to make seizure.

going rigid examinations and comparisons. The papers in relation to Pakin have thus far had

to their rectifiers without stamps, and dump it. They than pretend to have taken the lot purchased out of town, with all stamps and numbers right, to the rectifiers, and to have dumped that, and this purchase and dumping is entered on their books. The purchased lot is left in sture until accommistions of business have oblicerated clear traces of it, and then it is soid.

This is one of the boldest methods of frand, and, of codree, requires collusion with revenue officers of various grades.

A discovery of a transaction of 500 harrels by the firm of Bingham & Brothers, of St. Leuis, by Special-Agent Yargao, thus purchased and stored, duplicated by dumping, and finally allyped to New York, opened his eyes to the system, and he went at once to New York and communicated the case to Supervisor Hawley. The latter put his whole force at the disposition of Yargan, and in two days transacripts were procured from the dealers' books of all shipments for January, February, and March of this year.

These transcripts were brought here, and the serial uumbers of each lot compared with the dumping paper in the office of filternal Revenue.

This part of the examination thowed that four-fifths of all liquor shipped from St. Louis to New York was illicit.

For the three months eramined, about 2,500 barrels of this fraudent whisky was shipped by three St. Louis houses alone, namely, by Ulrici, Tenscher, and Bingham & Brothers.

A shooks Myrrido of Parkus.

The distillers apply to the Collector, and received the stamp for which they nave there were received and the special control to the collector, and received the stamp for which they nave there were preaded to the control to the collector of the collector and received the stamp of the collector, and received the stamp was a strong of the collector of the collecto

A SECOND METHOD OF FRAUD.

The distillers apply to the Collector, and receive tax-paid stamps, for which they pay their

full value.

These they place upon what would be called "straight goods," which are taken to the recti-fying houses and dumped. So far the trans-action is honest. The rectifier, after dumping, removes the tax-paid and warehouse stamps, and returns the same to the distillers, the Gauger certifying that he has seen the same destroyed. certiflying that he has seen the same destroyed. These stamps are then placed upon fresh barrels filled with illicit goods, and shipped to New York or some other point, and no entries made upon their books of the transaction, the only outry appearing being the first shipment to the rectifying nouse. They trust implicitly upon the neglect and difficulty of any comparison of the serial

Another plan by which duplicated numbers are used, is by filling fresh packages with illicit spirits, and, having placed thereon a barrel-stamp, and branding upon the barrel the serial numbers of original tax-paid stamps, which have heretofore been referred to as dumped and as shipped to New York, and thus using the serial

shipped to New York, and thus using the serial numbers for these transactions.

Another mode of selling illicit goods is to send a package having the rectifier's stamps upon them, to a dealer, say in Charleston, S. C., and when the goods are used to have same stamps returned and fresh packages filled and sent to the same dealer, without any entries having been made upon their books. To render his practicable, the stamps, which are supposed to be put on with a strong glue, are in reality prepared on the back so that they will not stick, and are kept in place by small nails, so that there is no difficulty whatover in removing them.

The St. Louis ring paid a regular price of about \$12 each for barrel-ofamps returned.

Officers in the districts to which said goods are shipped have no means of detecting these frauds. Goods upon their face appear straight, and if they are seized, the case is referred to St. Louis revenue officers, and if the records are not so made up as to exonerate the distillers and rectifiers, they are amended by consent of the revenue officers in such a way as will clear the dotected parties.

Anorniez Ahranosment or Distrillants

by consent of the revenue officers in such a way as will clear the detected parties.

ANOTHER AHRAGEMENT OF DISTILLERS is this: They have been provided with facilities for emptying their wash and illicit spirits on hand at a few moments' notice,—to be used only in case of an unexpected arriva lof officers. They need but fifteen muutes' notice to empty their wash-tube and liquors into the sewers of St. Louis, which plan of action has been necessitated only a few times, as they are generally notified when the officers will arrive.

Among the boldest methods of all discovered were a few where certain lots of spirits, taxpaid, were taken to a rectifier's and dumped, and taken directly back to the distillery with the stamps intact, filled again and dumped the second time within two days. The dumping-papers of these two transactions, with the same small number on the stamps and packages, were filed only two days apart in the Collector's office, and yet they were allowed to escape all official examination.

Some cases were found where certain lots were dumped, and then refilled and sent to another restifier's in the city and dumped again, and the papers filed with the Collector would have showed the duplication upon the most casual examination.

Jan. 4, 1875. Jan. 15, 1875. Feb. 5, 1875. Feb. 5, 1875.	1,006	4,395 4,423 4,429 4,480
Shipments by the same to W Broad street, New York:	. S. M	iller, 5
Some might are present it in common	Stubs.	Stamp
Peb. 27, 1875. March 9, 1875. March 13, 1875. March 16, 1875. March 16, 1875. March 26, 1876. March 25, 1876.	2,352 2,387 1,504 2,333 2,329 1,892	4,400 4,453 4,404 4,386 4,390 4,399
The following shipments were neares method by G. Bensberg, ow. S. Miller, of No. 51 Broad stream of the contained thirty is the second and the second and thirty is the second and the second and the second and thirty is the second and the second a	f St. L. set, Ne sarrels,	w York

Feb. 28. Feb. 25. March 4. March 16. March 24. March 26.	985 2,340 1,882 1,087 906 943	2,553 4,396 4,286 2,535 2,619 2,651
There seems to have been scarc transactions of this kind. It has also been discovered the even extended to duplicate transactions with the wholesale of 10 cents. In short, no means	hat the and tr dealers' of defi	franciplical stam
seems to have been overlooked or Before the public movement was were taken to secure transcript of seived from St. Louis, Chicago, et at all principal points both Ea These, with the distillers' books, a returned by Collectors to the off	shipme od Mil et and od the r	mean wauke Wes record

Under existing arrangements, about 40 per cent of the amount of tax out of which the Government is defrauded goes to the revenue officials of various grades, to officers of the ring from other branches of the service, and to the

tilleries to one portion of the ring, as appears from the following transcript from the books of John Busby, obtained by a special agent, will give an indication of this part of the business. Joseph Fitzroy is a Doputy Collector in charge of distilleries. The transcript reads:

ed" whisky, and shipped to distant points. In this way duplications of large lots were detected at New York, Wilmiupton, Charleston, Savannah, New Orleans, and Mobile. In many cases there had been even a triplication of packages.

The following are some of the firms in New York to which this illicit whisky was shipped: W. S. Miller & Co., 49 Broad atreet; Seth Eley & Co., 143 Front street; Thomas Thatcher, 57 Broad street; James A. Webb, 196 Broad street, At other points, the following firms were found to have received a greater or less portion; O. F. Weiters & Co. and Mints & Co., Charleston; H. Myers & Bro. and Bernhardt Kayton, Savannah; H. Brumhill & Bro., Wilmington; A. B. Moyne, Mobile; Paul Jones, Clayton & Webb, and L. Cohen & Co., Atlanta.

It does not follow as a necessity that all these firms are criminally implicated; but, generally speaking, they had knowledge of the kind of goods tent them. Reports have also come to hand that prove conclinaively that at many more points, at the West chiefly, large lots of these lilieit spirits have been received.

THE EXTENT OF THE RING APCENTAINED.

Thus the wide ramifications of the ring were laid bars. With its centre at St. Louis, it touched every point of importance reached by a radius sweeping from New York around to New Orleans.

It is easily seen that such transactions proved the collegen of nearly all revenue officers, and the distilling and rectifying establishments of Goldsen & Eastman, Boelle, Younter & Co., G. G. Russell, P. R. Mason, the Lake Shore Company, and Byron Sawyer. He immediately placed each concern in the hands of a custodian, and lodged complaint with Collector Wadaworth, and asked him to zeize them. The request was complied with, and at noon the entire property of the occorns named was in the tire property of the occorns named was in the tire property of the occorns named was in the tire property of the occorns named was in the tire property of the occorns named was in the tire property of the occorns named was in the tire property of th

far more eager to receive than impart in-formation, and mingled their surmises to in-quirers with their self-congratulations that they knew nothing about the grounds upon which the seizures had been made. They were quite

Government is defranded goes to the revenue officials of various grades, to officers of the ring from other branches of the service, and to the octoide men of each.

This part of the spoils has reached, as near as those engaged for several years in trying to get at secrets of the ring can estimate, about \$400,000 annually, and, with what distillers themselves pay extra to minor officials and their own employes, has certainly amounted to more than half a milition dollars annually.

The payments made by one of the smaller distilleries to one portion of the ring, as appears from the following transcript from the books of John Busby, obtained by a special agent, will give an indication of this part of the business.

Joseph Fitzroy is a Deputy Collecter in charge of distilleries. The transcript reads:

Cash paid Joseph Fitzroy by John Busby, at Cass serents distillery, as taken from the cash-books of Busby by Jamas Curres, Aug. 30, 1871; paid Fitzroy.

Serents distilleries. The transcript reads:

Cash paid Joseph Fitzroy by John Busby, at Cass serents distillery, as taken from the cash-books of Busby by Jamas Curres, Aug. 30, 1871; paid Fitzroy.

Serents distilleries and rectifiers, the suppoars, had anticipated some such a movement, but were wholly unprepared for it when it came.

They were necks, by which means they hoped to be ready for the onslaught, which they anticipated to explain by saying that the market was overacoled with highwines in the hands of speculators, who had purchased before the tax was increased. They wanted to force these wines upon the market, which they are objected to force these wines upon the market, which was overacoled with highwines in the hands of speculators, who had purchased before the tax was increased. They wanted to force these wines upon the market, which they are objected to force these was increased. They wanted to force these wines upon the market, which they are the hands of speculators, who had purchased before the tax was increased. They wanted to force these wines upon t

from this city. The evidence thus far obtained does not necessarily connect the Supervisors of Collectors of Internal Revenue with the ring, but the authorities here consider that the presumptive evidence against them is very damaging. By far the most serious francis were detected in St. Louis, and it is stated that some of the higher revenue officials were paid as much as \$2,000 a week by the whisty ring. Orders have been issued by Secretary Bristow to satze five distilleries in Milwankee.

NO SEIZURBS

AN ERA OF BLOOD

Normal, Molie; Fail Jose, Clayine & Wohl, and L. Cohen & Co., Alianta.

It does not follow as a necessity the general place of the string of supervisor futions of Pulladalphia and a control that the protect cent than Reports have also comes by the supervisor futions of profits at the West chieff, page loss of these plots, at the West chieff, page loss of these plots, at the West chieff, page loss of these plots, and the West chieff, page loss of these plots, studied or was the protect cent than Reports have also comes the subject of the studied of the waste library to the west comes and whiley, added to waste brought direct from the subject fro that such action would not be endured. The dispatches plainly indicate that the Supervisors in question

KAD NO KNOWLEDGE OF THE STORM which was to break over thom this morning. The action of Secretary Bristow was entirely in the interests of a better administration of the revenues of the country and of the Department under his charge. Politicians at to-day giving currency to the wildes rumors as to some ulterior purposes which may have actuated this dramatic exclusive power. Some say that the developments of resterday are but part of a scheme which shall secure the removal of most of the prominent Federal officers through the country, to be replaced by the supporters of different political porsons. They connect the seizures yesterday with the recent Cabines and Bureau changes here as part of ones to fine provide the seizures to recent Cabines and Bureau changes here as part of ones to remove the country, to be replaced by the supporters of different political porsons. They connect the seizures yesterday with the recent Cabines and Bureau changes here as part of ones to revenue of the seizures of the providence that the seizure providence that the seizures and punish knavery. The Commissioner has telegraphed to-day to chicago and other placed to learn the names of revenue officials implicated in the frauds.

No further specific reports have been received from any of the leading cities. The details of the operation were for the most part left to the officers appealing the parties who mobbed lit. I have a secure the result of the persons implicated. It is confidentially charged to make the seizures are consequently discharged. The trick Court in Story County wire at some points not far remote from this city. The wildence thus far obtained does not necessarily connect the Supervisors or Collectors of Internal Revenue with the ring but the provision were for the means of dispatches stolen from the telegraphe of the persons implicated. It is confidentially the provision were for the means of dispatches at the provis

Section of the transfer of the control of the contr LEAVENWORTH, Hs., May 10 .- W. W. Em

Satural History and Agriculture-The State Entomologist,

Revolutionizing Agriculture with Orier-Willows-Raising Potatoes.

Prepared for The Chicago Tribune,
LAT-HEADED APPLE-TREE-DOEEL
ion to this destructive insect,—Chrysomorata (Fabricina),—our entomological
ident, "Ariella," writes:

so days, we note.

farmers would let stone that class of soed Reform Conventions which are run by
headed demagogues,—by men who organize
as on railroads, or, under the ery of "Down
he the middlemen!" interfere with legitimate
is, which procedures always react—to the
rimens of the producer; and would forsocieties which seek to imake known
mething of destructive and beneficial inis, birds, and animals, and allow to take
it seats those demagogues who are foreversing some hus and cry that shall assist them
become Governers of States or Members of
agress, they would put money in their pockets,
sough the knowing of something more of their
m business; of those insects, especially that
a depredating on their crops, and conting the
unity untold millions vestly.

Granges, Farmers' Clubs, and State Associams, are all right. They have done much noble
ork. If, however, they intend to undertake
to manufacturing of implements and machinery,
and buy and sell everything within themselves,
there were the state began to the or the state of the set of the set of the set of the state of the set of the set

Hilmons state entomologist.

understand that Oyrus Thomas, of Murno, has been confirmed as State EntomolGood again! He has been a practical

We think he will labor to investigate
sits of insects injurious and beneficial to
aon, and give us such hints as he may,
extermination of the former, and the
aiton of the latter class.

only can have a well-defined statement
habits and characteristics of such, and
h, mascks as are boureficial or injurious

The scheme is about on a per with the rare registable and flower seeds sent out from the Department each year through our Congressmen, and which—the seeds, not the Congressmen, may be had of any respectable seedsman, at from 5 to 10 cents a package.

This puts us in mind that we received a printed circuitar, some time since, from the Department, which, among other things, informed "The Farm and Garden" that it need not apply for seeds. Well, we had not done so, nor do we intend to. There are planty of respectable seedsmen who make it a legitimate business to grow the ordinary and extraordinary varieties for sale; and we don't intend to cleat them by begging the identical lands from the Government seed-store.

sendment who make it almittunes building in similar trainer to the round-headed, hitherto described, its halfst are suffrey set,—the latter hving nearly three years in rece, while the former—Fomeworter—remain two at the farthest, and by many are supplied remained by the former—fomeworter—the control of the provide of the remained to great of fire, or first of June, in the lattend sorie, III., in the crotices of the bark, or a loose scales of the trees,—somewines—than one being found together. This sellongs to the family hyperetifes, and sailly be observed banking in the sunthinos is trunks of the trees.

a bead of this borer being wide and fat, the is alwars recognized by its precular stape, all of the insect is alwars found euroled up the bail. They are vary destructive with a ser found in one free, as they sometimes the earlier trunk or inth.

a larva of the round-leaded borer strains a Larger size than it headily ones. When the trunks of the round-leaded borer breeds resulting in the sunthinose the earlier trunk or inth.

a larva of the round-leaded borer strains a Larger size than it headily ones. When the treathest controlling the strength of the control of the contro

the lord of creation will not listen to reason, let him go without the nice vegetables and cooling fruits one season, and he will easily listen to reason the next.

fruits one season, and me and fortunately for reason the next.

Well, the plan was tried, and, fortunately for the husband, he saw the point, and without cavil. To-day he is not only a first-class farmer, but a good gardener as well; and one may always lind on the family-table plenty of fruits and vegetables in season.

P.

WASHING FEET.

The Marini correspondent of the London Times gives the following account of the London Times gives the following account of the emblemains ceremony of washing the Apostles' feet, as recently performed by king Alfonso: "The religious service attended by the King, which is performed in the chapel, and to which the public are freely admitted, was over at neon, and I went up the 'Prime's Staircase' on my way to the 'Hall of Columns,' where the ceremony of the day was to come off. Everything about the Madrid Alcazar is grand, if not strictly beautiful; the commanding site, with the view of the dreavy, yet vast open country, and of the cleak Gradaranan ridge, the court-yard, with its massive out clumay colonneds, the chapel with its westlift of marbles and fraccood vault; finally the Salon de las Columnas, a spacious vestibule of magnificant loftiness, a stately entrance to the semewhat too gorgeous sulte of state apartments—everything is on a large scale and admirably belitting a great imperial home. It was not without a terrible struggle that the persons favored with a pass and cled the men in uniforms or in sober evening black, the ladies in the brilliant colors of their brand-new finery,—the black mantilla aloue being de rigeur,—could force their way along the corridors and up to the portals, best with an unwashed throng, among whom I detected a sprinking of undertable pickpectas. With a good deal of wear and tear, however, brave men and pushing women managed to get through, and by the time I dottered a compact mass of silk and velvet, broadclott and gold lace, crowded the asloon, the speciators, more than 800 of whom were ledies, standing all round jammed up on benches, row upon row, leaving barely the most limited space open for the performers. Within this space the twelve paupors, or apostles, sai on a settee, each of them with their best foot and leg bare to the kines, and as well 'prepared' for the occasion as by dint of much soap and water could be contrived; the King came after, kneeling before seet foot,

BOUNCED.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune.

Washington, D. O., May 5.—" Mr. Douglass I have something unpleasant to communicate to you. The President has sendered your office to an expension Pratt, who has accepted the same.

Revenue Bureau. The fact that the friends of Douglass mentioned him in connection with the prospective vacancy on the Bench of the Court of Claims, and with the probable vacancy in the Western United States Judicial District of Pennsylvania, strengthened these rumous, but it was not expected that the change would come so soon, or that Douglass could be removed, except to be appointed to some other place. The persons who alone know the real reasons for the change do not make them public. The President, however, is represented as authority for the statement that the removal was not occasioned through any acts impugning Douglass' official or personal integrity.

Some of the course, a medley of rumora concerning the cause for the change. The following are some of them:
Sam Bard was "too unanimous" for Postmaster-General Jewell; Douglass has been "too intimate" for Secretary Bristow. Douglass was an old friend of Bristow while the latter was Solicitor of the Department of Justice, and has, perhaps, made too frequent hoast of this intimacy. The Congressmen here say that Douglass and that here

was an old friend of Bristow while the latter was Solicitor of the Department of Justice, and has, perhaps, made too frequent hoss to this inimacy. The Congressmen here say that Douglass was not enough of a politician, and that he constantly refused to permit his Bursau to be used for political purposes—a charge for which Secretary Bristow would certainly not have an officer romoved. The Southern carpetbag Senators have always been opposed to Douglass for the reason that he would not lend his best detective to them for the purpose of hunting Ru-Kinz unless he was so ordered by a higher power. There have been minor differences between Douglass and Bristow. The decision of Bouglass by which the strangentialing was sent to New York and 300 women thrown out of employment was not approved by Bristow. The recent action of Douglass in detailing revenue officers to search the banks for uncanneted stamps was without the knowledge of the Secretary and without his approval. Bristow construed the law as giving the jurisdiction of such maiters to the Compiroller of the Currency, and thought that Douglass' speed in rushing into print was calculated to injure the Department by advertising an antagonism and conflicting jurisdiction between two important Bureaus. Some Republican Congressmen here size say that Douglass conquetted too much with the Democrate: that he was continually seeking the Favor of leading Democrate and of Republicans who hang upon the verge of the party.

THERE IS SOMETHING MORE SERIOUS. For each with it even by the remotest indirection. For eix weeks the President and the Secretary Bristow's froquent visits to New York have had reference to this inquiry. The basis of the investigation is be purchased in open market in New York and New Orleans for considerably less than the cost of production, including the Government tax. This fact has excited the surprise of the President and of Secretary Bristow and New Orleans for considerably less than the ocst of production, including the Government tax. This fact has

wn from his career in the Senate. He is said to be a lawyer of good ability. His friends, to illustrate his characteristic honesty, say that, in the days of the franking privilege, he would not use the frank for suy private business,—not even on letters to his family.

not use the frank for any private business, moteven on letters to his family.

A curious incident of the Douglass administration is maile public by his removal. Gen. Butler last winter introduced a resolution making inquiry whether the portraits of living persons were being engraved at the Treasury to be placed upon internal revenue stamps. It was rumored at the time that the resolution was designed to check the engraving for such purposes of the portraits of some beautiful women of this day. There had been a precedent for such artistic endeavors during a former administration of the liternal Revenue Bureau, It turns out, however, that the resolution was designed to prevent the face of the indurated Bourbon, James B. Beck, of Kentucky, from being transmitted to posterify on whisky stamps. The portraits of several other living persons had been engraved for similar purposes, including one of Commissioner Douglas himself. The resolution accomplished its purpose.

POLITICAL OHIO DEMOCRATS IN COUNCIL.
Columbus, O., May 6.—The Democratic State
Central Committee, and a large number of
prominent Democratic politicians from various
points of Ohio, met hers for consultation to-day. Central Committee, and a large number of prominent Democratic politicians from various points of Ohio, met here for consultation to-day, it was decided to hold a State Convention June 17, in this being the state of the several state, the state Executive Committee were authorized to arrange for a grand ratification meeting on the evening of the day of the Convention; to mrite preminent Democrate of the several States to participate as speakers, and also extend an invitation to Democrate of the State to attend the meeting in delegations to give the ticket nominated a good send off. During the meeting speeches were made by a number of gentlemen, among them Senator Thurman, who among other things said the day had gone by for carrying Ohio by stump speeches. Organization by townships was what was needed. He thought it was apparent to every one that unless the Republican party can carry Ohio this fall its fate is scaled, and if the Democratic party carry the State this fall it would settle the question of party ascendency in the nation. He said the Republicans were doing their utmost to redeem the State by organization, the use of money, and mirrepresentation, and, he was sorry to say, by cultivating a secret Enow-Nothing organization. He thought the Democrate should insist upon being the attacking party, and with a good organization victory was assured.

THE KENTUCKY CEMOCRACY.

LOUISVILE, Ry, May 6.—The Convert—Journal's special from Frankfort says that at 10:40 p. m. James B. McCreery, of Madison County, was on the fourth ballot nominated by the State Convention as Democratic candidate for Governor. The Convention was in session ten hours, and was generally harmonious, although for a few minutes there was great confusion. The votes stood as follows: First ballot, James S. Williams, 5624; Johnston, 164; King, 128.

Third ballot—Williams, 561; McCreery, 45314; Johnston, 154; King, 128.

Third ballot—Williams, 561; McGreery, 45314; Johnston, 164; King, 128.

Third ballot—Williams, 561; McGreery, 5334; Johnston, 164;

THE FIELD AND STABLE.

Prolapsus of the Uterus in Cows—
Treatment and Prevention—Abortion in Ewes.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BELLEGARDS, POSTAWASOMIC CO., KARL, May 6.

PROLATED SOF THE UTEROS IN COWS.

OMELAND VALLEY, Is., April 25.—Ma. "VETENINARIAN": What should be the treatment in partial and
also incomplete inversion of the womb in cows and
own 7 Also, does severe cold came abortion in owns 7

A. W. O.

Answer to A. W. C., Oakland Valley, Ia.—
What you call a service inversion of the womb is

What you call a partial inversion of the womb is probably nothing but a prolapsus of the womb is probably nothing but a prolapsus of the wagina. It occurs very frequently in weak and relaxed cows, especially in such as are good milkers, but in a father poor condition; and may take place as well before as after delivery. A reposition is, in most cases at least, easily effected, provided in most cases at least, easily effected, provided the patient is put in a stall, or other place, in which the same is compelled to stand considerably higher—say about 1 foot—with the hind feet than with the fore ones. The operation is also facilitated very much if an abundance of warm water is used for the purpose of cleaning the exposed part, and of rendering the same more flexible. The reposition itself should be made by means of gentle pressure with closed hands. To prevent a relapse, it will often be sufficient to keep the animal in a stall in which the floor is from 6 to 12 inches higher behind than in front. In some inches higher behind than in front. In some few cases, it will be necessary to make one or two stitches through the external skin of the labing this, however, as savisable only in such cases in which the prolapsus has ecourred after the calf has been born. A prolapsus of the

vagina is not dangerous.

What you call a perfect inversion of the

pelled to stand from a foot to a foot and a balf higher with her hind feet than with her fore ones. If it should happen that the patient is lying down, and, as is often the case, masole to get ap, it will be necessary to raise the bind part of the body about a foot higher than the fore part and to prop it up with straw etc., so as to bring the whole body in a standing position. After this has been done, a bucket full of warm water (about 100 degs. F.), a towel, a piece of board, and threaastentive assistants, are needed. The warm water is for the purpose of cleaning the usually very dirty uterus, and of making its swelled and inflamed mucous membrane more plant and flexible. After the cleaning, which should be done very carefully by the operator, himself, one of the assistants is employed to pour constantly a little warm water over the uterus, and over the laster is manipulating and working to make the reposition. The two other assistants are employed in keeping the inverted and protruding part of the uterus raised by means of the board, covered on its upper surface with the towel, till the operator has affected the reposition. The

ployed in keeping the inverted and protringing part of the uterus raised by means of the board, covered on its upper surface with the towel, till the operator has effected the reposition. The board used for that purpose should be from 3½ to 4 feet leng, and a foot wide; if it is shorter, the assistants, who have to take their position each on one side of the operator, will be in the way of the latter, and, if it is too wide, the width of the board will render the operation somewhat difficult. The reposition itself has to be made by means of gentle manipulations and pressing with closed hands at the sides and all around the inverted organ, close to the hody of the animal, till the large part—say two-thirds of the same—has been reposed, when the operator may press in the remaining part at once by applying his closed hand at the bottom or end of the uterus. After a reposition has thus been effected, there is saidom any trouble in bringing the uterus in its proper place or situation again. The operator can do this sauly if he introduces the whole length of his arm, and manipulates gently with his open hand and ex-

ne introduces the whole length of his arm, and manipulates gently with his open hand and extended fingers.

In a great many cases of prolapsus it happens that the uterus is yet covered by the after-birth. In such cases, the latter has to be loosened very carefully with the fingers from the single cotyledoms, and to be removed before any reposition is attempted; otherwise the animal will keep on stratoing till a second prolapsus is effected.

single cotyledoms, and to be removed before any reposition is attempted; otherwise the animal will keep on straining till a second prolapsus is effected.

In a majority of cases, it will be sufficient for preventing another prolapsus, after the reposition has been made, to keep the animal quiet, and to the her for a day or two in a stall in which the floor is in front lower than behind. Sometimes, however, the straining continues, and then it will be advisable to apply a bandage. The latter may be put on in different ways; that one which I should prefer cannot be described very well without a drawing, hence I omit a description. The main point is, that the bandage, or whatever it may be called, does not interfere with the discharge of the natural excretions, and that it is fastened securely to a surcitigle around the chest of the animal.

A prolapsus of the uterus is a very rare occurrence in cows that are in a good condition, have received suitable food, and have had sufficient voluntary exercise during the period of gestation; but is very common in herds of cattle that are kept the whole winter in stables, in day-time as well as during the night, and have no exercise whatever. Hence it seems the best prevention consists in keeping the cows in a good condition, and in preventing any abnormal or morbid relaxation, by affording them sufficient opportunity for voluntary exercise.

Trolapsus in ewes has to be treated in a similar way, with the exception that a finger, or smooth etics, well founded on one end, has to be used instead of the whole hand. In ewes, however, it is of comparatively rare occurrence; for sheep, if rationally kept, have usually exercise enough to prevent any morbid relaxation of the contractible tissues.

If constipation of the bowels should constitute one of the existing causes of prolapsus in cows, or in ewes, the same has to be removed by a lonient physic, and by suitable injections into the retail mad in the nature placents, to easier should be represented in the nature placents, to easi

The parlors of files Ich Greeley.

New York Pines, May 2.

The parlors of Mr. John F. Cleveland's home, in Twenty-second street, were filled yesterday morning to their atmost capacity by the many friends who came to offer congratulations and utter farewells to the eldest daughter of the hate Hoose Greeley, who was married in the morning to Col. Nicholas Smith, of Kentucky, and who sailed in the afternoon, in the Abyssins, for England. The pariors were profusely adorned with flowers, and a number of beautiful floral creaments were added by the friends of the bride. No display of trains girts was made.

Special Dispotch to The Chicago Tribuns.

BLOOMINGTON, III., May 5.—Rain began to fall this morning at 4 o'clock, and continued incessantly until nearly noon, thoroughly soaking the earth and preparing it for the reception and germination of the crops. Advices from all parts of McLean and adjoining counties indicate that the area of rainfall is very large, and that the rain has done incalculable good. It is also evident that the apprehensions of farmers and fruit-growers of this section that the recent frost had injured vegetation severely are in large part unfounded. It is true that this is one of the most backward seasons recorded for many years in Central Dinois, but so far conditions are all in the highest degree favorable for the prospect of abundant crops of corn and careals.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

Pulasart Co., III., May S.—Raining hard this morning. Vegetation growing allowly, on ac-

Pulasit Co., Ill., May 3.—Raming hard this morning. Vegetation growing alowly, on account of cold and wet weather. Wheat, one-third more sown than last year, and good. Oats good. Some corn pianted. Apples, thalf crop. Peaches nearly all killed. Yesterday morning ice a sixteenth of an inch. Weather cool this morning.

Gronos W. Richards.

Beefal Diemtch to The Chicago Tribune.

Dwight, Ill., May 9.—Monday. Tuesday, and Wedneaday were very cold and wet; is face, more rain fell upon those three days than had fallen during the whole year. Earmers who had been praying for rain now changed the tone of their petitions, and asked that the clouds would once more refuse to let down their moisture, so that they might be able to run their corn-pisulers. Their requests were answered. Friday and

wagins is not dangerous.

What you call a perfect inversion of the worm is probably a prolapsus of the uterus proper, which can take place only after the birth of the young. It also occurs most frequently in very relaxed and weak animals, usually within a few days after delivery.

THEATMENT AND PHENENTION.

At first, the cow, if standing, has to be put in a place, or stall, in which she cannot turn around or move aside, and in which she is compelled to stand from a foot to a foot and a half ingher with her hind feet than with her foreones. If it should happen that the patient is lying down, and, as is often the case, mands to get ap, it will be necessary to raise the bind part of the body about a foot higher than the fore part and to prop it up with straw, etc., so as to bring the whole bedy in a standing position. After this has been done, a bucket full of warm water (about 160 degs. F.), a towel, a piece of board, and three asistants, are needed. The warm water is for the purpose of cleaning the uncounted mucous membrane more plant. The two other assistants are employed in Keeping the inverted and protunding part of the uterus raised by means of the board, our temptation. The two other assistants are employed in Keeping the inverted and protunding part of the uterus raised by means of the board, covered on its unrear aurface with the forey.

THEATMENT AND PHENENTION.

At first, the cow, if standing, has to be put in a week we shall be able to respect the orn. Simold the present fine weather continue for a week we shall be able to repert the orn. Simold the present fine weather of improved by the plowholders here, and landreds of serve here improved by the plowholders here, and landreds of serve shall be able to repert the wind and into control the present fine start been improved by the plowholders here, and landreds of serve shall be able to repert in our awes we shall be able to repert in our improved by the plowholders here, and landreds of serve white he had the part of the body to a start of the body and

residence of Capt. Stuart, at Upper Alton. The attendance was large. The opinions of the members present in regard to the fruit prospects were about as follows: Early cherries, nearly all killed; laise cherries, but little injured; strawberries, all right, with prospects of an average crop; bluckberries, suffered from the severe winter; about 50 per cent of the wines are winter killed; early apples, poor prospect; late apples, prospect favorable; pears, injured, but we cannot say to what extent. All the members report a few scattering peach blossoms in their orchards, but enough to make the twentieth of an average crop.

MUSCATINE, In., May 7.—The prospect of hav-ing a good crop in this county is much more

KANSAS.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

RELLEGARDE, Kan., May 4.—During the night from the 1st to the 2d of May, a severe frest did an immense damage to the young grain, especially to barley. If frust-buds—peach-buds, for instance—had yet been alive, that frust, without doubt, would have finance them. A good many grasshoppers have survived.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 6.—The grasshoppers are dying by thousands in the country around this city. The farmers are very hopeful, and crops are looking nicely.

the infernal "potate-bage." Last seeson, in the outskirts of the city, the walks, fences, and potate-vines were fairly awarning with them. Home farmers are ready to swear that the "bugs" keep an eye on the potatoes when planted; that they sit on the fonces and stumps watching when the farmer or hired help are planting; and that, as soon as the stalks begin to shoot out of the ground, they commence subking the life out of the vines.

Farmers are getting discouraged. First, their crop of fall and winter wheat was killed (and what escaped the frost does not amount to much), necessitating plowing those fields ever again. Some sowed in spring wheat with the spoiled winter, and let it go at that. Then the fruit crop is nearly all killed. Then, last, but by no means lesst, comes the potato-bag; and ranshoppers may come, but I have strong hopes that shey will give this section a wide berth.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Ente Pa. May 9.—Reports from the neighboring County of Crawford are very gloomy for the wheat crop, and there is no longer any doubt that the prospects are very poor. Intelligent farmers in that county have made examinations, and say that the roots have been killed by the severe winter which we have passed through and the indications are, that there cannot be much more than half the nead groy this season. In the line of fruits, Crawford weems to have fared as badly as Erie, and what was said about the fruit-prespects of this county is squally applicable to Crawford.

CALIFORNIA.

San Francisco, May 5.—Crop reports received to-day from various parts of the State show that in the Sacramento Valley the yield of wheat will be from half to three-quarters of the average. In Sciano County the prospect is good for a fair crop; the same in Napa and Sonomo Valleys. In San Joaquin Valley the crops are very bad. In many localities they will not produce seed. The whole valley will not probably average over one-quarter of a crop. The San Jose Valley will produce a good half average. In the Salines Valley wheat is in splendid candition on the higher land, covering about 75,000 acres, but on the river bottom half a crop is the extreme estimate. In the Southern counties grain is generally in good condition, and the increased area planted will probably afford the usual surplus.

San Francisco, Cal., May 8 .- A dispatch from Portland, Ore., reports that the warm rains of the past two weeks insure a bountiful grain crop throughout that State.

THE STATES AND THE RAILROADS.

Power to Regulate and Control Rates of Fare and Tests.

The case recently decided by the Supreme Court of the United States, in which the State of Maryland and the States, in which the State of Maryland and the States, involved some important questions. The State of Maryland, as long ago sa 1835, in granting a charter to the Company to build a branch road to Washington City, stipus-lated that the Company should pay to the State one-fifth of the whole amount received for the transportation of passengers over the branch road. This tax, or exaction, was paid until 1860.

The weather at present its real April weather, the showers and sunshine alternating. When the snow went cut, the ground was in splendill condition for plowing, and the farmers generally succeeded in putting in the spring grain indus condition. The winter was feal to many crops.

Fall wheat was all killed, a good deal of the year through the state of thinned one by frost, and many of the sold mead ow hally killed. The severe frost has Saineday night decembrates the hard of the state of the sain and the sain The Surema Court overmind data doubtine as inapplicable to the case, and holds that the money collected was that of the Gompany alone, and not of the State.

The Suprema Court them examined the constitutionality of the agreement to pay over one fifth of the receipts from pakesoppers, and also reasoning its so applicable, and has such a direct bearing upon questions which sugress the six tention of the people of the Western States, that we give the kanguage of the Court itself:

This unintent right of the States to charge, set to authorize others to charge to the states, that we give the kanguage of the Court itself:

This unintent right of the States to charge, set to authorize others to charge to the states of the version of the Court of the Western States, that we give the kanguage of the Court itself:

This unintent right of the States to charge, set to authorize, others to charge to the state of th

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL.

10:15, county work: Lick, State work, Eighth Session: 2, praise, 2:30, Northisf classes: 2:15, recent; 2:30, the Gongel in song, P. F. Biker; 4:15, soven questions will be printed and distributed to be answered in writing by the Convention. Ninth Session: 7, street meeting; 7:35, praise; 2:15, closing addresses.

THE BLACK HILLS.

SPARKS OF SO

liner two rival males were for a third female, who was a below the murisce."

By what the sense did the the exact locality of their ground? Prof. Snow belief one of the inals are extremely vibrations, and thus that the forts made by the female to the earth, and so is directed where she is entombed.

A BIRD OF The Southern O tend with. It throws no every field, thereby not of the agriculturist. But are thickest there the blue with its long neck on the senses alert, watching for t mound-builder. No sconer. clirk, and lifts it out as on seldom pieces its mark though overcome with divings, and, with its long le hind, takes its flight. It is also said that birds sworp down in slocks grain, the heron often at and, standing motionless, which come within reach dive transfires one on it feast of the dainty morsel. The Syntheric Culifornia of protecting the heron from as it is the natural ally of test with blackbirds and go

Dr. O. Beccari, an Italianshed a list of the reptile lected by him in Amboyns the Ke Islands, in 1372 and lains 670 examples ref. In Amboyns, not have been discovered was pretty thoroughly naturalists years ago, of Papuan islands we known, as Mr. Wallace, devoted himself main The species actually Beccarr's collection as that the general chargof the Arr and Ke Island. In the latter Accordinglis conference of Art the Saurians are more than the Ophidians, while contrary is the case. Draingle battachian in the E produced three in Wokan the Arn group. One of apread Priodrygoographs

DAY-SCHOOL.

May 7.-The following

ary Delano to-day in re-country, is self-explan-INTERIOR, WARRINGTON, Dour letter of the last inst, givenation that you have an exhe purpose of going into the ind Wyoming as soon as the you to start, is before the set therein contained may be. The Government can neithand your perty to go to Gueybe Union Peache Raifrand, or, Stales where by law you are i by authority of the United territory, and public hotto frequantly given as sourcely this information. The Sioux, ary you are desirous of enter-defined thus; its southern boundary of the Sante of Neary is the Missouri River, its etch parallel of latitude, its statem boundary of woming

ANTHORN MEDICAL PROPERTY.

SPARKS OF SCIENCE.

THE DARK DAY.

15, 1750, is known in the history of New and as the Dark Day. Between the hours and II in the morning the sky became object the southwest. In most parts of ingland the gloom that ensued was ogreat was impossible to read common print to nine the time of day by watches and clocks, mursus any sort of work indoors without it of artificial light. In some places comprist could not be read out of doors for severours in succession. The fowls went to the birds sang their evening songs and dithemselves to eleep in their hidden repaired were lighted in all the heuses, a silence and dimness are in sile treated by being dipped while remove into cold water. Window panes, lamp sylinders, and other Comprishable.

The Jeternational Congress on Rik-Culture with held its affith meeting at Milan in 1878. A programme of experiments to be made during 1875 has been sent to all silk-cultures of Enroys in succession. The fowls went to the birds sang their eventually observed. All means to remedy it have hitherto proved ineffectual, been unusually thick and hazy, and the sun of the programme requirements to be made during 1875 has been sent to all silk-cultures of Enroys and them to succession. The fowls went to the birds sang their eventual of the sun of

the of all Nature.

The several days preceding this the atmosphere in been unusually thick and hazy, and the sun I moon looked dull and red as they rede through a heavens. On the morning of the 18th there are slight showers in certain localities, accommod with thunder, while at different intervals arough the day there was rain in various places, he water that fell was thick, dark, and sooty, he water that fell was thick, dark, and sooty, stion this surface matter seemed to be nothing as than the ashes of burnt leaves. This ex-cedingly darkness lasted for a period of about

insting this surface matter seemed to be nothing pose than the schess of burnt iseases. This extraordinary dat necess lasted for a period of about 6 instead of the cancel of the cancel of the cancel of the philosophical Society of Philadelphia, printed prior to 1785, there is seement on a similar darkness that was expensively of the cancel of the can

officer stationed at Detroit described the eame day in a letter to a friend. In his words:
"The 19th of this most foctober, 1962] was
the most extraordinary dark day, perhaps, ever
sou in the world." The particulars following

the Kansas Academy of Science." This insect occurs ahundantly in the month of July at Martha's Vineyard, and some other places along the coast. It is of a light brown color, with irregular whitish blotches, and measures nearly an inch in length. The knob of its antenna consists of seven narrow, strap-shaped leaves, which is the vice of the constant of seven narrow, strap-shaped leaves, which meh in length. The knob of its antenna consists of seven narrow, strap-shaped leaves, which in the male are excessively long. Prof. Snow encountered in the twilight of a July evening about fifty of these beetles in a single spet, on the Island of Penekese. His attention was attracted by the singular actions of a male that was vigorously scratching the ground with its feet, while the leaf-like appendages of its antenna were widely separated. "His progress," asys. Prof. Snow, "being too slow to suit my purpose, I assisted him in his exception, and, at a death of half-aninch, discovered a Iemale, who, with head upward, was struggling to reach the surface, having evidently but just emerged from the papa. A little further on, another male was busily scratching the soil; and another female was uncertibed directly nuderneally while a moment.

ward, was struggling to reschible surface, having the soil; such surface, and the instructed the undertaker in the surface.

A little further on, another male was busing scretching the soil; and another female was unservished directly underneach; while a momentaker for trival makes were discovered digging for a third female, who was puried nearly as men below the surface.

By what fine sense did these besides discognithe exact locality of their mates under fine ground? Prof. Snow believes that the antenne of the snake are extremely sensitive to sound eibrations, and thus that the insect hears the efforts made by the female to dig her way out of the earth, and so is directed to the process and where she is entombed.

A BIRD OF PREY.

The Souther. California in dicting upon cophers. These last little pests are the worst ecomy that the farmer on the Pacilies slope has to contend with. It throws up myriade of mounds in surf field, thereby, niterly decreaping the plans of the agriculturist. But where these mounds are throbest there the bine heron existions itself with its long neck on the stretch, and all its sense alert, watching for the appearance of the mound builder. No connect does the latter harms its nose out of the ground than the heron with a light to another field. It is also said that when the historial swoop down in docks upon the newly-sewing and with its long long streaming out behind, takes its flight to another field. It is also said that when the historial swoop down in docks upon the newly-sewing and with the formation of the carried the principles of the surface was a fing at the door-bell. Keyser made and the properties, we are ing at the door-bell. Keyser was a fing at the door-bell. When the historial swoop is the surface of the morning of the latter before the profession of the surface. When the complete the professi Dispose in Chiffornia in flating tipon conjugate.
These least little peaks are the worst computed with the farmer on the Pacific slope has loc content with the farmer on the Pacific slope has loc content with the farmer on the Pacific slope has loc content with the long may be presented with the long neck on the streeth, and his streeth of the presentage of the month builder. No concer does the latter size the month builder. No concer does the latter size the month builder. No concer does the latter size the month builder. No concer does the latter size the month builder. No concer does the latter size the month builder. No concer does the latter size the month builder. No concer does the latter size the month builder. No concer does the latter size the month builder. No concer does the latter size the month builder. No concer does the latter size the month builder. No concer does the latter size the month builder. No concer does the latter size the month builder. No concer does the latter size the month builder. No concer does the latter size the month of the morth size that the latter size the most size that the latter size the latter size that the latter size the latter size the latter size that the latter size the latter size the latter size the latter size that the latter size the latter size the latter size the latter size that the latter size the latter size that th

among them may be accertained.

THE DEEPEST WELL.
In the village of Specebarg, about 20 miles distant from Berlin, is situated the deepest well in the world. It is for some distance 16 feet in diameter, and is 4.194 feet in depth. It was begun about five years ago by the Government authorities with a view to ascertaining the existence of rock-salt beneath the strate of gypsum occurring in the locality. At a depth of 280 feet the salt was reached, but the boring was continued to a depth of 380 feet, the diameter of the bore being reduced to about 12 inches. The boring was subsequently prosecuted by steam until the final depth of 4,194 feet was attained. At the lowest point, the salt deposite still continue, exhibiting the enormous thickness of 2,307 feet.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The largest Agricultural Society in the world is the Royal Agricultural Society in the world is the Royal Agricultural Society of England, which has 5846 members on its roll. It was founded thirty years ago, and has ever since published a half-yearly volume of Transactions, in which many valuable papers have been given to the pr bac.

MARMATURE IRON.

THE LARGE REETLE.

Prof. F. H. Snow has contributed some inferesting observations on the large beetle, known as Polyphylla particlosa, to the "Transactions of the Kansas Academy of Science." This insect pocurs aluming plants between 34 and 67 per cent of from a part that is entirely free from ice. The pocurs aluming plants between 34 and 67 per cent of from and only a very small percentage of phase better. and only a very small percentage of phosphs KEYSER'S DREAM.

How Mr. Keyser Anticipated Death

FAMILIAR TALK.

According to statistics gathered in France. Algeria, and Prussia, the Jewish race is remarkable for longevity and immunity from disease. Its mean average duration of life exceeds that of Christian races by about five years. This tenacity of life is due to the inheritance of a sound physical constitution and to the watchful care of the mother over her offspring. These two caness insure the Jews comparative security from maladies that decimate other races. Tachudi states that the plagma of 1346 did not affect the Jews of any-country. Francati asserts that they completely escaped from the epidemic of typhus in 1505. East mentions that the same immunity from typhus was observed at Langeons in 1524. According to Ramazzi, they were free from the intermittent fewers prevailing at Rome in 1691. And, according to Degner, they suffered nothing from the dysentery that raged at Nimenguen in 1785. It is said by other suthorities that the croop is extremely rare among Jewish children, and that they have very little scrofula.

On the other hand, M. Ribaut says in his work on "Heredity" that intermarriaga has exerted a baleful influence on the Jewish race by sowing the seeds of mental disorders. He declares that the number of Jewish deaf-mates is enormous, and that idiocy and insanity are very frequent. According to a table of German statistics quoted by this author, there is one tallot in Silesis to 580 Catholics, to 408 Protestants, to 241 Jews; in Wurtemberg, to 4,113 Catholics, to 3,207 Protestants, to 3,207 Protestants, to 241 Jews; in House, to 967 Protestants, to 154 Jews; in House, to 24 Jews; in Wurtemberg, to 4,113 Catholics, to 641 Protestants, to 824 Jews; in Wurtemberg, to 4,125 Catholics, to 647 Frotestants, to 252 Protestants, to 154 Jews; in House, to 97 Jew

males.

MIXED COLLEGES. In 1867 there were in the United States only twenty-two colleges open to mea and women alike. In 1873, the "Beport of the United States Commissioner of Education" announced that the number had increased to ninety-seven. The same report showed that only 17 per cent of the academies and normal and high schools of the country are for boys alone, while 66 per cent are for boys and girls together. Also, of the 120 commercial colleges reporting to the

cent are for boys and girls together. Also, of the 120 commercial colleges reporting to the Bureau, at least 70 per cent are conducted upon the coeducative plan.

In Switzerland, since 1864, women have been admitted to all departments of the University. During the last summer twenty-sight young women were matriculated at the University of Zurich. There are now at the University of Ferna thirty-five lady purils, who enjoy all the Eurich. There are now at the University of Berne thirty-five lady pupils, who anjoy all the privileges for study accorded to the other sex. In August last, Miss Sophia Von Kowalewsky graduated as Doctor of Philosophy and Magis-ter of Liberal Arts, at Gottingen, and about the same time Berne conferred its first medical de-gree upon a woman, bestowing with it marks of the highest distinction. he highest distinction.

At Vienna and at Paris women are welcomed

At Vienna and at Paris women are welcomed to university instruction, while they are reported in attendance at Rome, Padus, Milan, Leipsic, Breslau, Gottingen, St. Petersburg, and Upsala, in one or two of these institutions the admittance of women into all departments is not yet formally sanctioned, but it may be anticipated from a growing liberality of administration that the time is not far distant when every bar to their tree entrance will be removed.

January.

As truffles never appear above the surface of the ground, but grow at a depth of from 6 to 10 inches below, it would be difficult to gather them without the assistance of a trained animal of keen seent. Pointer dogs would seem to be the creatures best adapted to the work, but sows have proved to be very efficient in the hunt, and are therefore extensively used for the purpose. They are fed exclusively upon accrus, and during the season only after the day's work is over. To secure a daily supply of accrus for his faithful assistant, gives the hunter full employment during the months not directly devoted to his calling.

The cutifit of a hunter consists of his sow tied by the hind leg, a bag containing bread and cheese for himself and accrus for his beast, a bag for his unifies, and a blantet and cane. He generally begins the season the day after Christmas. His mode of operation is as follows: Arrived in the wood of filbert, white or red oak trees,—under which only the truffle is found—the sow is set loose and immediately proceeds to must the ground, while its owner closely watches its behavior. The sow never roots until it has detected the presence of the truffle, then the moment it has penetrated to the vegetable the hunter strikes it on the snout, and it retires with a cry, leaving the game to be asfely tagged, after which the brute is rewarded with an accru or two. The hunter and his sew remain in the scode until the crop is antirely harvested, unless driven to shelter by the stress of weather.

To prepare the truffles for market, they are carefully washed and crushed. A portion are pecied and the rest are left in a natural siste.

They are next scalded and put into tin cane, with a wine-glass of shile wine. After the pass are hermetically seeled, the truffles are sub-

monument twenty-nine years before his accession to power, but Souphis continued and completed the gigantic structure. In creating this work it was the object of its author to make it "a monumental book, a sort of national library, in which were deposited the ideas of the chief sciences which the priests' colleges had acquired and on which the safety of the whole country-depended."

and on which the safety of the whole country depended."

M. Dufon refers the name Pyramid to the Goptic words Pi-re-met, signifying the tenth part, and policyes that the building itself was intended to be for all time a national standard of measurement. He also concludes that this standard served as a scale for denoting a degree of the great-cinele; of the diametero the equator; of the length of the earth's axis, and of the flatituning of the poles; all of which facts of science were known to the Egyptians in the time of Souphis. The so-called sarcophagus found in the King's chamber in the interior of the Pyramid, is considered by M. Dufon to have been cut out in such exact dimensions that it "served as the precious standard of unity of national measure, that is to say, the Nilometric or primitive cubit," and also as a second standard of the chief geodetic measures. By the same process of computation through which M. Dufon reaches these conclusions, he fixes the spech of the regn of Souphis the First, called Cheaps by Herodotus. According to his date, Menes, the first sovereign of the Egyptian monarchy, came to the known of the Egyptian monarchy, came to the honone 5,641 years before Christ, or 7,510 years before our time. The accession of Souphis the First occurred 808 years later,—that is, in the year 4,832 before Christ, or 6,705 years before the summer solsties of the year 1872 of our era. At that remote period, therefore, M. Dufon dates the construction of the Pyramid of Cheops.

RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION IN SPAIN.

During the three centuries elapsing between 1481 and 1781, Spain annually executed or imprisoned 1,000 of her inhabitants on account of their religious opinions. On an average, 100 parsons endured martyrdom and 900 persons suffered imprisonment each year of all this long period. According to trustworthy statistics in those 300 years, 291,000 persons were condemned to various terms of imprisonment and to other panalties, 32,000 persons died at the stake, and 17,000 persons were burut in effigy. Of these last the most part, probably, died in prison or fied to other lands. A policy like this must end in the deterioration of a people. By persistently destroying and banishing its boldest and most vigorous thinkers, its most resolute and courageous men, Spain was drained of its best and purest blood, and the result is seen to the present day in the dwarfed physical and mental stature of the Spanish race.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune: Any one who reads current literature must find himself bewildered on the woman question, when he sees so much controversy on all sides. Here is Dr. Clark, who persists in saying, in spite of Mrs. Howe, Anna Brackett, and a score of others, that woman is being educated to death. While these ladies rave at him, without exciting his ire, and are calling him names, because he has been so indelicate as to trespass on certain grounds, the scientific papers of the country rally to his support. They go still further, and declare that a woman cannot accept the office and duties of maternity, and develop her brain at the same time. Then Dr. Ely Van De Warker comes to the front, and and develop her brain at the same time. Then Dr. Ely Van De Warker comes to the front, and declares that woman can never succeed in the professions, because she is too sympathetic in nature; and, moreover, is not to be relied on for having any particular nature at all, as her mental powers are subject to periodical clouds, varying from hysteria and insanity down to slight false colorings. The editor of the Popular Science Monthly, in the February number, rejects John Stant Mill as authority on the woman question, and therefore casts into use-lessness his great work on the "Subjection of Woman," because he was not a scientist, and did not write from the present standpoint of scientific investigation. All these gentlemen speak with a calmness that seems to say, "What we don't know is not worth knowing;" and their satellites look wise and declare that it must be so. While they are talking, another class is about the country gathering statistics. These cell us co-caducation is a failure, and the American race is dying to the cause of his beaulderment an extra kick in the ribs, and tien sent out for horsemen. They pulled his even open, looked in, and shook their heads. They poked him from the root of his neck to the stamp of his tail, and shook their heads. They poked in from the four hoofs, one after the other, and shook their heads. And then they all looked at each other heads. They poked him from the four hoofs, one after the other, and shook their heads. And then they all looked at each other heads. They poked him from the four hoofs one after the other, and shook their heads. They poked him from the four hoofs one after the other, and shook their heads. They poked him from the four hoofs one after the other, and shook their heads. And then they all looked at each other heads. They bear and shook their heads. They poked him from the four hoofs one after the other, and shook their heads. And then they all looked as each other heads and their contents are not an analysis of the received and allowed the same of the

Jeechal, toutingen, it Peterpoorp, and Upsain, an one or even of these justifications of a stalling and the composition of the University of London has within the year voice, eighty-three to sixty mass, to shain women to all ologoes on precises which it is precised to the very tartion of the University of London has within the year voice, eighty-three to sixty mass, to shain women to all ologoes on precises which it is year. After this comes the cry from another quarter, the content of the large cities in England. The University of London, during the past year, a college has adopted as in corporate name. "College for Mean adopted in sitendance." In Cambridge, Newman Halland Gerton College have been catalogically and in alterdance. In Cambridge, Newman Halland Gerton College have been catalogically and in alterdance. In Cambridge, Newman Halland Gerton College have been catalogically and the stall of the Cambridge of the stalled of great women facilities for a higher education, and more times it we third of the professional control of the college has been control of the college has been control of the college has been controlled to give women facilities for a higher education, and that in the momerals in favor of the hill there was a position signed by these hardson for women foliages that its control of the college has been been seen to be a seen to be the ceasuring years and the count of the subject of the subjec

A CRAZY HORSE.

A GRAZY HORSE.

A Healthy Blooded Horse Manifests Symptoms of Mestal Aberration.

St. Low Glob.

One of the most curious cases ever known, and one that will tend to revolutionize some of the preconceived notions concerning brute intelligence, has come to light in this city. It would appear that the affliction that has fallen upon this head of one unfortunate horse is destined to open a new window in the reasons of science, and to flood the walks of psychological research with light upon that mosted question, the intellect of the brute.

About three months ago the firm of O. H. Short & Co. purchased for use in their livery stable on Elm street, near Third, a fine-looking black stallion, for whigh they paid \$500. The animal is a misgnificent specimen of horse-flosh. He stands fifteen hands and an inch high, is now about 10 years of age, and came from Vermont five years ago. He was considered one of the finest buggy drivers ever kept on livery in the West, and enjoyed the reputation of a 3-minute horse. His sire was Dave Hill's "Black Hawk," of Vermont, and, taken affin all, the Messrs. Short found they had secured quite an acquisition to their stock. The horse was cared for and trasted as a horse of such vaine always is, and, though driven enough to keep him well exercised, he was not abused or handled recklessly. His health was and still is excellent. His appetite has not been at all impaired. His coat is as sleek and glossy as it ever was, and he is as full and rounded as in his palmiest days. Physically the horse is all that could be demanded of horse-flesh.

Four weeks ago, certain peculiarities in his demeanor attracted attention. It is impossible to describe those peculiarities, but in horses watched so carefully and atonded so regularly thay excited some comment. If f. Short examined the horse, and was puzzled. In wind, limb, and appetite he was as sound as a new doliar; but, for a horse, he manifested more ideasyncracies and eccentricities than horseffeth had ever befrayed before. Sometimes he would shake

and shook their heads. They lifted up his four hoofs, one after the other, and shook their heads. And then they all looked at each other and shook their heade. The horse was in perfect health, they all agreed upon that. The most minute imposingation a horse ever went through failed to reveal any boddy disease. Finally, an old fellow delivered his opinion:

"Shoaldn't wonder of the durved hose was cazy."

Then they all fell back four or five feet and watched him.

It may be that the existence of reasoning faculties are essential to support insanity, but if that is the case, the existence of the reasoning faculties in the mind of the horse is no longer depatable. For that horse is a clearly and unmistakably insane (so the horsemen say) as was ever a human being. In their river it is as clear a case of mental aberration as the ever been known, and they are now watching the "case" with more interest than even they ever manifested in a horse before.

During yesterday quite a number of people visited the stables, and were permitted to examine the horse. To-day a sort of a caucus of professionals will be held on him, and an effort will be made to locate the difficulty.

THE MIRACLE.

[The following is the latest poem by Hans Christian Andersen, and is now for the first time published in English. The translation is by Miss Adamine Sindberg, of Boston:]

Prom a pyramid in the desert's and A munity was brought to Denmark's land—

The hieroglyphic inscription told. That the body embaimed was three th It was the corpse of a mighty Queen, Examining it, they found between

Her closed fingers a corn of wheat; So well preserved was this little seed, That, being sown, it put forth its blads, Its delicate stem of a light-green shade, The ear got filled with ripening corn, Full-grown through sunshine and light of the morp,

That wenderfol power in a corn so small— When such a life is laid in a corn, When out of that husk a new plant could be born

To ripen in sunshine and dew from the sty, Then, human son, thou spark from on high, Thou art immortal as thy great sire Whose praise is sung by the angel-choir! The huse, the body, is buried deep, And friends will go to the tomb and weep;

That wonderful power of so small a seed— The miracle seen in that corn of wheat, It puzzles the mind; but still it is done By the Author of Life, the Elernal Oce.

By the Author of Life, the Eternal Oce.

A Trifting Mistake.

Very painful is the situation of a certain clerk in a grocesy store near the Town of Stamford, Ky. He was standing behind the counter but a few mornings ago, amiling pleasantly the odor of dried herrings and kerosene and chaese which hung about him, and walling for a customer, when there ran in, in a great hurry, a young lady from a house near by. She had forgotten the flour needed for some dish in course of preparation and had come in haste to the store to get it, taking out of a bureau drawer and bringing over what she supposed to be a clean pillow-slip to cerve as a bag. The obliging clerk seized the pillow-slip in one hand and a scoop in the cther, and dipping from the flour barrel a succeptual, began filling the bag. The first scoop-full went not only in but through the recupiesele, and the actorished clerk held unthe pillow-slip to one that it

HUMOR

barrel.

District Visitor (blandly)—"Well, dame how do you find things new?" Crusty old tager—"How do I find things! Why, by ing arter am, to he sure—drat you!"

An actor being recently absent from reheathe stage manager said he must be fined, before he is fined he must be found," suggisted on the company.

In this part of the country when two long separated friends meet they shake hands and exclaim, "My dear feelow. I'm awful glad to see you," but out in Denver they come up, and whacking each other on the back, exclaim: "Old pard, I've fouled ye. Let's booze."

A bad little boy, upon being promised five cants by his mother if he would take a does of castor oil, obtained the money, and then told the parent that she might castor oil in the street. He will make a humorous newspaper paragraphist one of these days.

phist one of those days.

Yesterday as an old chizen was nailing a "To Rent" card on a vacant home, a podestrian hatted and remarked that "howze" was not the right way to spell "house." "How long have you lived in Deprout?" asked the old citizen, scowling cavagely. "Fifteen years," was the reply, "Well, I've hived here for thirty," continued the old man, "and I guess I know how to spell an well as you do."—Detroit Free Press. TIRED.

So weary, so weary am I
With this utiless jealle and dis—
Life's weakness, and folly, and sin—
That I pray, "Let me die I let me die!"

I have carried my burdens too long: I have borne them in sorrow and tears Through barren and profiless years, With a heart that was hopeful and error

So long have I breasted the wave That I sigh for the tumuli to cease. For silence, for rest, and for peace, Where the tempests no longer rave.

And the Stygian waters passed.
TRue. Campung

"You cannot," said the second; "do you not perceive the cord and the bell?"
"I see thom," said the first; "but they present no obstacle to me. I'll seed that abeep."

thems a man filling to a decision, and he are desirable in the state of the state o

A girl out West ate seven pounds of heavedding-cake, in order that she might dream her future husband. She dreamed that a m with teeth a foot long, dog's foot, and a hair-disat on her all night; and, rather than many the contempulate smight and an arrive the mire, she contempulate smight and an early term

with teeth a foot long, dog's feet, and a hairsil sat on her all night; and, rather than murhim, she contemplates suicide and an early ten where the boboliuks sing.

In Boston the other day a vain young fello dressed in a new spring suit, called at the hou of a lady acquaintance and asked her how a thought he looked. "You remind me of ea green peas," was the answer. He was obliged depart without a sountion of this commitment with much the article when he heard marketman say that early puzz looked nice, he were very insipid.

A gentleman was endeavoring to enjoy an avening in the company of a young lady mon whom he called, but found a serious obstacle in the person of a stern father, who at length very plantly intimated that the hour for ratining had arrived. "I think you are correct, my dear sir," returned the unabasticd young man. "We have been waiting to have you go to bed for over an hour."

"O gracious, no!" exclaimed Mrs. Marr to Mrs. Quoges, raising her bands and spe in a very excited tone. "She was so ill her new bonnet came home that she co get up; but dear sakes! Jane, that didn't for nothing, for she just put her hat on, a with her head out of the window the whole

During the past week only fair activity was observe

TELEGRAPHIC MARKET REPORTS.

FOREIGN MARKETS.
Special Dispatch to The Unicase Tribune.
Lavagroot, May 11-11 a. m.—Flours-No. 2, 21s;

No. 1, 22a. Grain-Wheat-Winter, No. 2, 9s; No. 1, 9s 4d;

spring, No. 2, 8s; No. 1, 8s 8d; white, No. 2, 8s 11d; No. 1, 9s 2d; club, No. 2, 9s 2d; No. 1, 9s 6d.

changed. Livenroot, May 11—2 p. m.—Banaparuors—Steady.

Wheat—Ecceipts for the last three days, 59,000 qrs, 47,000 qrs being American. Corn—No. 2, 33e 9d; No.

Weather-Fair, Inversool, May 11.—5 p. m.—Land—66a, Rest uschanged, Inversool, May 11.—Latest—Floor—Extra State

IAVERPOOL, May 11.—Lates—FLOUS—Extra State
and Western, 22s.
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 to No. 1 spring, new, 5s 3d@
8s 10d. Corn—American mixed, new, 54s.
PROVENOUS—Pork—Whiter Western, 75s; do Eastern, 78s 6d. Beef—American, new, 75s 6d. Lard

Pernoteum-Refined, 9%d; spirits petroleum

LONDON, May 11.—WEATHER—Fair. CONSCIR—Money, 94@93%; secount, 94%@94%. UNITED STATES BONDS—'05s, 106; '67s, 109%; 10-40s,

103%; new 5s, 102%.

American Railboad Securities—Central, 92. Erie, 24% @24%; preferred, 34.

244.@24%; preferred, 34.

Tallow—35,245s.

Tunrestine—Spirits, 24@244.

Perroleous—Refined, 5%; spirits, 5%.

Beradetupes—The Mark Lane Express, in its weekly review on the breadstaffs market, says; "The late rains have done immense good, and the warmer westher following almost promises to do away with the lateness of the season. More rain is wanted, but the beneficial change has lowered prices. In France the errops are promising. Wheat is from 6d to Is lower, Many of the British provincial markets show a similar decline in price."

Pans, May 11.—Bentus—63f 80c.

MEW YORK DRY-GOODS MARKET.

New York, May 11.—Trade movements continue slow. Cotton goods are in moderate request and fairly steady in price. Eleached shirtings are dull and trregular. Prints are unsettled, and to-day Merrimack Hamilton, Ancona, and Gloucester shirtings were reduced to 8c. Worsted dress-goods and printed delaines are jobbing at low figures. Heavy cassimeres, worsted coatings, and satinets are more active.

Paris, May 11,-BENTES-63f 80c.

TURPENTINE—251/@26.

Doru-No. 2, 34s; No. 1, 34s 3d.

MONEY AND COMMERCE

FINANCIAL.

COMMERCIAL.

Wheat-	May 9, 1875.	Fay 2, 1875.	May 10, 1874.
No. 1 red No. 2 red No. 3 winter	3,877 4,730	4,296 4,730	324 1,071
No. 1 spring No. 2 spring.	1,121 66,734 3,817,499	47,961 3,589,484	23,752 983,523
No. 3 spring	10,784 120,762 307	116,072 9,769	96,885 10,531
No. 2 N. W. spring No. 2 N. W. spring	100,309 391,166	70,556 384,113	46,842 473,581
Corn-	ST 2005 C 25	4,228,092	10 1883 120 S
No. 1	13,867 1,721,468 274,880	12,746 1,436,947 208,831	2,519,812 159,652
No grade. High mixed. Yellow. White	688 694,949 25,163 2,491	561,253 23,326	3,922 208,053 12,274
New No. 2. New rejected. New high mixed	849,199 14,469 129,279	2,880 501,405 14,468 203,039	3,958 7,335 8,824
Total	3,185,987	2,965,498	2,949,769
No. 2 Rejected	823,125 11,532 966 84,541	892,141 9,519 205 88,086	530,224 4,920 3,390 9,118
Total	620,164	620,051	547,652
Rave—No. 1. No. 2. Rojected. No grade.	2,421	2,631	222 14,079 773 100
Total	2,421	2,631	15,158
Barley— No. 2. No. 3. Bajected.	39,438 3,623 . 066	44,580 3,102 566	74,572 38,509 1,472
Total	48,026	48,248	121,553

Total of all kinds in store, 8,383,837 bu. These gures show an increase during last week of 229,197 with wheat, 29,439 bu corn, and 118 bu cats; with a locrease of 210 bu rye and 5,227 bu barley. Total increase, 504,317 bu. The grain affort in harbor a week reviously has gone out; it consisted of 561,691 bu sheat, 1,049,253 bu corn, and 83,756 bu cats.

Peas, 2B, notated.

Peas, 2B, notated.

1.00 (e.1.25)
Peas, 2B, notated.

1.01 (e.1.25)
Peas, 2B, notated.

1.02 (e.1.25)
Peas, 2B, notated.

1.03 (e.1.25)
Peas, 2B, notated.

1.04 (e.1.25)
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Peas, 2B, notated.

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Peas, 2B, notated.

1.09 (e.1.25)
Peas, 2B, notated.

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Peas, 2B, notated.

1.06 (e.1.25)
Peas, 2B, notated.

1.07 (e.1.25)
Peas, 2B, notated.

1.08 (e.1.25)
Peas, 2B, notated.

1.08 (e.1.25)
Peas, 2B, notated.

1.09 (e.1.25)
Peas, 2B, notated.

1.09 (e.1.25)
Peas, 2B, notated.

1.00 (e.1.25)
Peas, 2B, notated.

of damage to the crops and he late has the score in store had not increased maierially during the week, impired sellers with a confidence, which was maintained throughout, notwithstanding the fluctuations in corn. There was a good demand for seller June to till local and country unders, with the offerings comparatively light, Seller June opened at 63%c, advanced to 64%c, and closed at 64%c, advanced to 64%c, and closed at 64%c, advanced to 64%c, and closing at the outside. Fresh receipts sold at 63%c and No. 2 white at 63%(66%, and closing at the outside. Fresh receipts sold at 63%c and No. 2 white at 65%(66%c). Seller the month closed at 65%. Oash sales were: 110,800 bu No. 2 white at 65%(66%). Seller the month closed at 65% c, 200 bu No. 2 white at 63%c. Seller the month closed at 65% c, 200 bu No. 2 white at 63%c. Seller the month closed at 65% c, 200 bu No. 2 white at 63%c. You at 121,800 bu.

EYE—Was dull and easier. The receipts were very light, and the stock in store was reported to be only 2,421 bu, but these facely had no influence on the market. There is very little call for the grain, the season being practically over. No. 2 sold (400 bu) at \$1.05 in store, and sales by sample were limited to 225 bu at \$1.03.

EARLIEY—The market was very quiet, being deserted most of the time. There was some inquiry for No. 2 to full orders, with the offerings scarcely adequate. Sales were made at \$1.35, and for No. 3 buyers offered \$1.1961.29 without eliciting any response. The offerings of sample lots were small. Options were lifeless. Seller May was quoted at \$1.30@1.33. Sales; \$20 bu No. 2 N. S. \$1.35; 600 bu by sample at \$1.15 @1.30. Total, \$400 bu.

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat and corn were in fair demand and firmer. Provisions were stronger, lard especially, under a good demand. Mess pork closed at \$21.50 for June and \$21.35 for July; and \$2.15 for August.

Lard closed at \$15.45 bid for June and \$15.65 for fune and \$15.45 bid for June and \$15.65 for

at \$11.55624.00 for June; \$11.58 for July; and \$2.18 for Angust.

Lard closed at \$15.45 hid for June and \$16.65 for July. Sales \$3000 ics at \$15.40 for June and \$16.57%6

13.05 for July.

Whest sold at \$1.0461.04% for June, and closed at \$1.046(1.04%. Seller July closed at \$1.07%, and May at \$1.0261.02%.

Corn sold at 74%674% for June, and closed at 74%c. Seller July closed at 77%, and saller May at 70s sellors.

Oats were quiet and steady at \$30 for May, and 64%64%c for June.

GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL—Was in demand and firm at an advance of 2c, closing at \$2.30(g2.34.

BECOM CORN—Continues in moderate demand. We note that the market is quoted weak by some Eastern papers, but local dealers assert that there is no disposition to make concessions. The lull in trade is attributed to the fact that the planting season is at hand, and everybody is disposed to wait until the probable magnitude of the next crop may be determined. The stock here is put at 2,000 bales, of which three-fourths is held by the "riag." Following are dealers prices: Good to choice hurl, 12%@14c; brush that will work itself into a choice hurl broom, 11@12@23c; fair to good do, 10@10%@11%c; inferior brush, 9@10c; crooked, 6@3c.

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2.0 puinces, 2 lb. itrawberries, 2 lb. kaspberries, 2 lb. Gooseberries, 2 lb.

Unshorn sheep quoted at \$3.00@6.50.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO.

CATTLE—Receipts, 2,040; total for the week, 5,281; market slow; transactions confined to the country and local trade at last week's prices; Eastern purchasers not buying. Sales 400 Illinois steers, 1,041 to 1,392 lbs, at \$5.50@5.75; 150 Michigan steers, 796 to 1,294 lbs, at \$5.60@5.75; 150 Michigan steers, 796 to 1,300 lbs, at \$4.47@6.50;

BEREF AND LARDS—Beccipts, 1,800; total for the week, 7,200; market on Monday slow; 290 Ohio clipped sheep sold, ranging 95 to 128 lbs, at \$6.23@5.78; buy-ers this morning demanded %0 decline; owners held for last week's prices.

market dull; 1,100 disposed of for \$7.50; heavy hogs \$7.7568.1924.

WATERTOWN, MASS.

WATERTOWN, Mass., May 11.—Beer Cattles—Receipts, 672; market dull and prices without improvement; choice, \$10.50@10.75; extra, \$10.00@10.25; first quality, \$3.50@8.50; inrid, \$5.00 (60.25).

SEKET AND LAMES—Receipts, 965; prices ranged at 5% 67% of or sheep, excepting choice flocks, which sold high as 8c. Spring lambs on the increase at 14@16c. Sheep in lots, \$3.00@3.75 each; extra, \$4.00@7.25.

ST. LOUIS, May 11.—Hous—Receipts, 800; better; shippers*, \$0.05@7.25; bason, \$7.25@1.75; batchers*, \$7.75@8.25.

CATTLE—Receipts, 350; active and firm; demand exceeds supply; sales of good native steers at \$6.00@6,12%; fair to good butchers* at \$3.20@5.50; mixed at \$4.50@3.10; stockers at \$3.75@8.25; Texans at 3.25@6.12%; Cattle \$1.75 (20.25); Texans at 3.25@4.30.

title further sions in the season is thought probable. We quote:

FINE CUT—Choice to extra, 70@60; medium to good, 55@50c; common, 45c,50c.

Prive—Natural leaf, choice to extra, 78@30c; do medium to good, 65@70c; half bright, choice to extra, 58@60c; common to medium, 31@50c.

SMOKING—Good to choice, 35@33c; medium, 32@30c; common, 29@30c.

WOOD—The receipts are liberal and prices are tending lower. Beech is still held at \$1.00, and maple at \$8.00, delivered.

VEAL—Was in fair supply and moderate request at \$60c for thin to fair carcasses, and \$6@c for choice to extra. 4.20, CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, May 11.—Hous—Steady; moderate demand; common, \$7.00,37.50; fair to medium, \$7.80; 7.80; good, \$7.00,38.00. Receipts, 1,215; shipments, 715. During the past week only fair activity was observable in any department of the dry goods market, while, aside from a few lines,—among which were prints, summer dress fairics, corset jeans, brown drills, paper cambrics, and bleached cottons,—the market was quiet, almost to duliness. The movement in bleached goods was accelerated by a pretty general reduction of prices, the decline in some instances amounting to le per yard. Prices of prints, denims, stripes, and ticks were also subjected to the cutting down process, and values are still unsettled. Stocks, though much reduced as compared with their cendition a month ago, are still ample, while as regards assortment, they are complete in all departments.

degic for thin is fair carcasses, and search or careto exists.

WOOL—Was little better than nominal; Good to
prime tub-washed 56e35e; poor to good tub-washed,
45(8)2c; fine and medium washed fisece, 47(8)50;
famoy do, 52c; coarse washed fisece, 40(8)50; medium
and coarse unwashed, 35(8)37c; fine unwashed, 27(8)
33c; pulled wood, 43(8)47c.
RALEGOAD PREIGHTS—Were dull but steady,
The fact that the railroads have now to compete with
mavigation is not likely to cause a further reduction in
rates, which are already very low, and little would
the thought by mitting them lower. Fol-

Chicago by	Fourth class, per 100 lbs	Flour, per brl.	Grain in bulk	in buik
Charleston, S. C	85 36 25 47 52	50 50 84 1.04	25	45 35 30
Cleveland, O	35		18 25	30

LUMBER.

The market was fairly active and steady, notwithstanding the fact that business was frequently interrupted by showers. The offerings were smaller than on the previous day, and the demand was less urgent, but before night fully two-thirds of the small fact at the docks were disposed of. Piece stuff sold at \$8.50, and a scarge containing long joists at \$8.594. Common inch brought \$9.50, and medium boards and strips \$11.00@11.90. Lath were quoted at \$1.62½, and shingles nominally at \$2.35@2.60.

Sales were reported of:

Oargo solar Westchester, from Muskegon, 125 m common inch at \$9.56; 37 m 2-inch at \$8.50; schr Kearsage, from Manistee, deck-load small timber at \$8.50 for 12 to 18 feet, \$11.00 for 20 feet and over; hold full joists and scantling at \$3.50; cargo schr Topsey, from Manistee, 123 m joists and scantling at \$3.50. Cargo schr Gume Cock, from Manistee, 125 m joists and scantling at \$3.50. Sold by William Euger.

Cargo schr Gume Cock, from Manistee, 121 m joists and scantling at \$3.50. Sold by William Euger.

Cargo schr Mary, from Muskegon, 140 m strips and boards at \$11.50. Bought by McMilliam & Officer.

Cargo schr Gume Cock, from Ranistee, 121 m joist and scantling at \$3.50; cargo schr Raleigh, from Manistee, 125 joist and scantling, some long lengths, \$3.62½. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Cargo schr Barber, from Muskegon, 140 m strips and boards, from second quality logs, at \$11.50. Sold by William Moglade.

Yard prices remain as follows:

First clear, 1 inch 10 2 inch 40.00241.00

Third clear, thick 30.0024.00

Clear fictoring, 1st and 24, rough. 34.00240.00

Second clear, 1 inch 10 2 inch 40.00241.00

First common siding. 17.00242.00

Clear fictoring, as and second 22.00242.00

Flooring, first common, dressed 32.0024.30.00

First common isding. 17.00243.00

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Flooring, firs

LIVE STOCK.

PHILADELPHIA WOOL MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, May 11.—Wool in good demand; prices stady; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia XXX, and above, 54@55c; X, 55@56c; medium. 56@57½c; coarse, 45@50c; New York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western fine, 48@50c; medium, 55@35c; coarse, 45@48c; combing, washed, 60@66c; combing, unwashed, 45@40c; fine, unwashed, 36@38c; coarse and medium, unwashed, 36@42c; tub-washed, 50@58c; extra and merino pulled, 45@50c; No I. and super pulled. 45 From the Daily of May 10. 3,526 9,679 3,000 11,049 3,802 35,143 3,702 11,771 2,084 8,672 800 5,000 . 16,974 61,314 8,389 24,675 64,245 9,862 . 25,720 65,972 10,798 1,798 5,833 1,798 6,431 2,359 6,142 2,542 6,000 3,941 8,195 .1,714 650 181 818 530 .. 12,539 32,182 3,290 ... 19,52 37,143 4,904

worsted coatings, and astinets are more active.

THE PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribmae.

NEW YORK, May 11.—GRAIN.—Wheat—Market irragular and unsettled; prices, however, are without decided change; sales, 35,000 bu at \$1,15@1.15 for No. 3 spring; \$1,17@1.20 for No. 2 Chicago; \$1,18@1.20 for No. 2 Northwestern; \$1,19@1.21% for No. 2 Milwankee; \$1,25@1.28 for No. 1 spring; \$1,15@1.25 for ungraded Iowa and Minnesots spring; \$1,37@1.60 for winter red Western; \$1,41@1.43 for ungraded Iowa and Minnesots spring; \$1,37@1.60 for smber do; and \$1.44@1.48 for white Western; also 40,000 bu No. 2 Milwankee seller June at \$1,10. Bye firm, at \$1.00 for Canada, in bond; sales 2,700 bu State at \$1.00. Barley scarce and firm; cales 67 1,000 bu for Canada Weet at \$1.40, on track. Corn without decided change, with moderate export and home trade inquiry; sales of 62,000 bu, at 80@8% of or Western mixed, and 80e for high mixed and yellow Western. Oats a shade firmer; sales of 47,000 bu at 74@77e for mixed Western, and 76@78e for white Western.

PROVISIONS—Middles heavy at 12%@12%e for long clear. Lard dult; sales of 200 for at 15%e for prims steam, and 15%e for kettle rendered.

WHENEX—Market is unsettled, with buyers at \$1.20 and sellers at \$1.22% cash. Last evening 100 bris sold at \$1.20 regular.

GROCKRIDER—Suggra—Market firm, with fair inquiry;

PHILADELPHIA.

Philad

CINCINNATI.

CINCI

Si. 2361.35. Barley dull and unchanged.
Onis—Unchanged.
Boss—Quiet and weak; 14%(215c.
BOSTER—Dull and unchanged.
CHERES—Quiet and unchanged.
PROVISIONS—Fork dull and nominal; \$22,00622.25.
Lard dull and nominal; steam, 15615%c; kettle, 15%(6)15%c. Bulk mests quiet and steady; shoulders, 8%c; clear rib, 11%(211%c delivered; 11%c buyer May; clear, 12%(212%c, Becon quiet and unchanged; 9%012%c; 13%(313%c.
WHISKY—Active and advanced; \$1.16.
MILWAUKEE.
MILWAUKEE.
MILWAUKEE, May 11.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

ed.

Grain—Wheat steady; No. 1, \$1.05; No. 2, \$1.10;
June, \$1.05; July, \$1.05\(\frac{1}{2}\). Onto quiet and steady;
No. 2 in store, \$1.50. Comentirely nominal; No. 2 in store, \$50. Eye dult, neglected, and lower; No. 1 in store, \$1.10. Barley scarce; nominally firm; No. 2, \$1.34; No. 3, 1.15.

PROVISIONS—Quiet; nominally firmer; mess pork, \$21.50. GRAIN FREIGHTS—Quiet and weak; to Buffalo, 41/c; bwago, 8%c.
BEGEFTS—Flour, 6,000 bris; wheat, 117,000 bu; oats, 160 bu; coru, 8,000 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Flour, 11,000 bris; wheat, 171,000 bu; corn, 600 bu; oats, 200 bu.

BALTIMORE. BALTIMORE.
BALTIMORE, May 11.—FLOUR—Quiet, steady, and BALTIMONE, May 11.—FLOUR—Quiet, steady, and unchanged.
GRAIS—Whest dull and weak; No. 1 smber Western, 81.45; No. 2 do, \$1.45; mixed do, \$1.38@1.40; No. 2 red do, \$1.38@1.40. Corn—Western strong and ingher; Western mixed, Shc. Oats quiet but firm; white Western, Foc; mixed too, 75c. Rey quiet at \$1.10@1.13. HAY—Quiet and unchanged.
PROVENOSS—Quiet but firm; prices unchanged.
OGYPHE—Quiet and unchanged.
PRINGLEUM—Nominally 6.65%c.
WHISEY—Firm at \$1.30.81.32.
TOLEDO.

Petroleum. Sommany 0,00%c.
WHESLT-Firm at \$1.00&1.22.

TOLEDO.
TOLEDO. May 11.—Flours—Fair and firm.
GRAIN—Wheat fair; advanced; No. 2 while Wabash, \$1.32; extra white Michigan, \$1.32; amber Michigan, \$1.30; Mo. 1 red., \$1.39; No. 2 do, \$1.761.28; July, \$1.30; No. 1 red., \$1.29; No. 2 do, \$1.761.28; July, \$1.30; Ourn duli; a shade lower; high mixed, cash and May, 75%c; June, 75%c; July, 75c; low mixed, 76c; yellow, 77c; white, 76c. Oats fair and firm; No. 1 canal, 68c; No. 2.60%68%c; white, 66%c; Michigan, 67%c.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 700 bris; wheat, 18,000 bu; corn, \$5,000 bu; casts, 5,000 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Flour, 500 bris; wheat, 30,000 bu; corn, 21,000 bu; casts, 1,000 bu.
LOUISVILLE, May 11.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

Louisville, May 11.—Flours—Quiet and unchanged.
Grain—Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn, 76@77c.
Oats quiet; 70c. Rye quiet and unchanged.
Hax—Quiet and unchanged; \$24.00.
PROVINIONS—Quiet. Pork, \$72.00. Best bulk meats
—Shoulders, \$7.50; sides, 12@12%c loose. Bacon—Shoulders, \$7.50; sides, 12@12%c loose. Bacon—Shoulders, \$7.50; sides, 12@135c. Fickled hams, sugar-cured, 14c.
WHIRKY—\$1.14.
BAGUING—Sold at 12@14c.
BOSTON.
BOSTON.
BOSTON, May 11.—Flours—Firm; moderate demand; superfine Western, \$4.50@4.75; common extra, \$2.20@5.05; Wisconsin and Minnesota do, \$5.75
ed.50; white wheat, Ohio, Indians, and Michigan, \$3.50@7.00; Illinois, \$5.50@7.50; St. Louis, \$5.50@8.60; fancy Minnesota, \$7.00@8.75.
GRAIN—Corn quiet; mixed and white, 76@81c.

CLEVELAND, May 11.—GRAND—Wheat dull but better; No. 1 red, \$1.32; No. 2 do, \$1.27. Corn and oats steady and unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Steady: 110 test, 11%c; and 150 State test, 12%c.

RECKIPTS—Wheat, 366 bn; corn, 700 bu; cats, \$20 bu. NEW ORLEANS, May 11.—Bacon casier, 9%c, 134/c, 134/cGli34/c.
COFFEE—No stock in first hands : dealers' stock, 4,000 bags : demand limited : fair to prime, 18@19c. Conv.-Max.-Firmer : \$4.35.
Others unchanged.

Others unchanged.

PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG.

May 11.—Grain—Wheat very quiet;
no sales reported. Corn firm, 99c; shelled, 886,99c, as to quality.

PETROLEUM—Dull; cruda, \$1.42% at Parker's; refined, 12%c, Philadelphia delivery.

OUR CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribume.

Washington, D. C., May 10.—There is now scarcely any doubt that Supervising Architect Potter and the Secretary of the Treasury will decide that the walls of the Chicago Custom-House must be taken down. It also seems almost certain that Secretary Bristow will decline to assume the responsibility of having them taken down without the specific authority of Congress, and that he will content himself with suspending operations and reporting the facts to Congress. Secretary Bristow does not now state this. He has not as yet been officially acquainted with the facts as they are to be reported by the Examining Engineers. The latter are now engaged upon their report, which will not be completed for some days. As soon as completed, it will be presented, in the absence of the Architect's Bureau, who will doubtless immediately forward it to the Secretary of the Treasury.

THERE HAS BREEN NO PRECEDENT in the history of the Government which would warrant Gen. Bristow in assuming such financial responsibility as the razing of the walls would involve. The only changes in the construction of great buildings which have been necessitated have been made before the superstructure has been placed upon the foundations, and before any considerable expenses has been incurred. Walle it is predicable that the letter of the law cited in these dispatches would not be constructed to prevent the Secretary from ordering the walls taken down as a necessary part of the construction, sill the principal officers of the Architect's and Secretary's office, and of the Law Department, seem to concur in the opinion that the Secretary will deem it proper, if not necessary, to Subsett THE WHOLE GARE TO CONGRESS before any further action is taken, in view of the political capital which the Opposition may endeavor to make of this stupendous blunder. The authorities here are of the opinion that the definite action of the existing contracts for the Beena Vista stone, and the fact that it is full of petroleum and iro

WARHINGTON, D. C., May 10.—During the past sek the condition of winter wheat in 230 coun-ts has been reported to the Department of New York make extremely unfavorable returns. The proportion to be replanted in other crops averages 14 per cent in the West, or 1,260,000 acres is a breadth of 9,000,000 acres seeded. The largest proportion is 27 per cent in Missouri; Illinois, 23; Kaness and Indiana, 11; Michigan and Ohio, 10; Kentucky, 4. There is very little replanting in the Middle States, except in New York.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune.

Pronta, Ill., May 11.—The weather shifted around this evening from a bright sunshiny day to cold and disagreeat is one. A heavy thunderstorm, accompanied by considerable wind, visited this section about 3 o'clock this evening. But little damage was done here, but reports from the surrounding coun try chronicle sad havoe with crops and property.

SYMPTOMS OF LIVER COMPLAINT, AND SOME OF THE DISEASES PRODUCED BY IT.

A sallow or yellow color of skin, or yellowish brown spots on face at all other parts of body; dullness and drowsiness with frequent headache; dizziness, hitter or bad ta ste in mouta, dryness of throat and internal heat; palpitation; in many cases a dry, teasing cough, with sore throat; unsteady appetite, raising food, choking sensation in throat; distrests, heaviness, bloated or full feeling about stomact and sides; pain in sides, back, or breast, and shout shoulders; colic, pain, and soreness through bowels, with heat; constipation alternating with frequent attacks of diarrhosa; piles, ilatulence, nervousness, coliness of extremities; rush of blood to head, with symptoms of apop lexy; numbness of limbs, especially at night; cold chills alternating with hot flashes, kidney and urinary difficulties; dullness, low spirits, unsociability, and gloomy forebodings. Only few of the above symptoms likely to be present at one time. All who use Dr. Pierce's Alt. Ext., or Golden Medical Discovery and Pleasant Purgative Peilets for Liver Complaint and its complications, are loud in their praise of them. They are sold by all dealers in medicines. SOME OF THE DISEAS ES PRODUCED BY IT.

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War, or to record for public
recollections of it, with large
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eutenant of Artillery in der command of Capt. ward to become celebrat se an impatient young officer command. His application I to sail for California to take I fitted out to conquar that con sailing around Cape Horn as pany with Ord and Halleck. sey,—reading, "gaming, and a little visit to Rio Ja and a little visit to Rio Jane
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MARLY DAYS IN CA.

and Heaven's occupants of yet the play was pretty elicited universal applause.

These were the early days still reigned on the Pacific tolls of an amusing visit book, who gave him a dish to the thought to be a sauce of red people of the pursat iroubles had arisen between the people of the pursat iroubles had arisen between the people of the pursat iroubles had arisen between the people of the pursat iroubles had arisen between the people of the pursat iroubles had arisen between the people of the pursat iroubles had arisen between the people of the pursat iroubles had arisen between the people of the pursat iroubles had arisen between the people of the